THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JULY.

IN PRESENTING the report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Magistrates' Bill Mr. Hope remarked: "He need hardly say that in the case of a large measure of this kind, the material alterations in which were summarized in no less than twenty-seven paragraphs, it was scarcely to be expected that every Member of the Committee should entirely concur in every one of the separate matters noticed. For his own part, he could only say that he should be sorry to be considered as entirely responsible for every single thing embodied in the Bill." Quite true, but it would have been fair to himself if Mr. Hope had stated in what particulars he differed from his colleagues.

IN THE same speech Mr. Hope said:

"The next important point was that related to the power of the Government to appeal against acquittals. This power had been considerably objected to in certain quarters, and, he could not think, upon grounds which showed that the nature of the provision was not quite thoroughly understood. It was supposed that this was a power which the Government, in its executive capacity, reserved for itself, and did not allow to the subject generally, for the purpose of obtaining its own ends in cases in which it was personally interested. Nothing could be more erroneous than this supposition. In point of fact the power, which the Government would exercise, would be simply of the same nature, and exercised in the same way as that which it already had as public prosecutor in an original criminal case. If it were reasonable that the Crown, on behalf of the public, should undertake the prosecution, as it did in every criminal case, it appeared equally reasonable that the Crown should have the power of going up to the higher Court, in the interest of the public, in any instance in which it appeared that there had been a gross failure of justice in the lower Court; and, further, he might say that in practice in the Mofussil, this power has almost invariably exercised by the Crown at the instance of private prosecutors in cases instituted by themselves. The Crown only moved on the advice of its law-officers, and usually had not the slightest personal interest or concern whatever in such cases."

But if Mr. Hope's arguments hold good in the case of Government appealing against acquittals, why should it not hold equally good in cases in which private individuals are directly prosecutors? In all criminal cases the public are more or less interested, and the same law ought to apply whether the Government prosecutes at the instance of private prosecutors or the prosecution is preferred by the parties themselves. But an appeal against an acquittal in criminal cases is opposed to the recognized principles of criminal jurisprudence. Once a man is acquitted he ought to be held innocent.

IN MOVING for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Jagirdars and Zemindars in Sindh Mr. Hope gives an account of those gentlemen. He said that the Jagirdars in Sindh consisted of about 170 families, of whom some sixteen were great Beluch chiefs of very high rank and antiquity, who had been living in the country for many centuries. Then there were the families of the old Amirs of Sindh, who were dispossessed at the time of annexation. Below them were the Sardars of various degrees of importance, and there were also what were called Pattidars, who were chiefly Afghan settlers; and finally, Khyratdars or charitable grantees, who were persons of more or less social and religious status—many of them Kazis. These Jagirdars were a class deserving, he thought, of the highest sympathy and consideration. At the battle of Meeani they were the most resolute and gallant soldiers, and once the conquest was effected, they settled down under our rule in loyalty and contentment. The zemindar in Sindh is himself the proprietor and tiller of the soil. It is proposed to draw an artificial line, and to include zemindars so-called paying Rs. 300 or upwards per annum.

A LONDON WRITER thus describes John Bright in the House of Commons: "The old man looks remarkably strong, sturdy, and well. His voice is clear and resonant, and he gradually increases in force to the end of his speech, where he winds up with a magnificent peroration, that it would pay any one miles to go and hear. The old warhorse does not often come to the political contests now; but when the noise of party strife sounds, stirring like—

"The trumpet's blast, that calls to him to charge the Volscians home,"

he shows that he is all there, and his rising is greeted with tremendous cheers, followed by a dead silence, through which the pleasant toned voice sounds, strong and clear."

A STRANGE invention, it is said, has been made in Newark, N. Y. as a preparation against druggist's carelessness. It is a glass instrument about the size of a pound weight, which is an alarm to be used in drug-stores to prevent the sale of poisons by mistake. The invention can be attached to the bottom of any bottle, and when the bottle is removed it gives out a sharp ringing sound.

IT IS said that Mr. James Baird, the great Iron Master of Glasgow, is about to present the Church of Scotland with a second gift of £500,000. The donation is to promote the advancement of higher education and culture among the Ministers of all Presbyterian denominations. A charity of fifty lacs! We commend the example to our millionaires.

IN PRESIDING at the annual meeting of the Bible Society, Lord Shaftesbury said; "I have occupied this chair now for twenty-four years; it may be the last time that I shall address you from this platform, and I will say that the great ambition of my life, in a sublunary aspect, has been gratified in holding the post that I now hold as president of the Society for diffusing the Word of God in all its purity to the utmost ends of the earth." A noble ambition doubtless.

TUESDAY, 11TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that the paragraph about the Broncherry coolies in the *Patriot* has had some salutary result. Report has reached us from Rangamattea Hill station that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has ordered the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill tracts to investigate the case of mal-treatment of coolies of the Broncherry Tea estates in Ragoonea. It is said that Mr. Anderson the Deputy Commissioner has already had substantiated before him many of the charges brought by the coolies. The matter is now pending before the Commissioner Mr. Lowis."

ANOTHER correspondent says:

"The Accountant General of Bengal has, on reading the Ranaghat case in the columns of the *Hindoo Patriot*, called for an explanation from Mr. Stevens as to why he had not hitherto reported the matter to him.

On the night of the 15th June last a daring case of dacoity took place at *Shona danga* in the sub-division of Meherpur. which is now under Police investigation. A pound-keeper, by name Hurry Ghose, one Rajkristo Banerjee, a little boy and 7 servants of the zemindar of Bannah were coming in a cart from that place to Krishnaghur with Rs. 2000 in cash and other valuables. When they reached near enough to *Shona danga* a party consisting of 12 dacoits fell upon them, beat the cart men and others most severely, took away Rs. 60 and a Baloochuree Saree from the pound-keeper, snatched away Rs. 20 and a gold-ring from the boy Rajkrishna and fled away with Rs. 2000, belonging to Dwarka Babu, a zemindar of Bannah."

"Mr. Stevens in his last Administration Report has entered a strong protest against Sir Richard's scheme of dividing the occupancy ryots into different classes on the ground that it would increase perjury and forgery to an enormous extent."

THE CHINESE native journal, the *Pekin Gazette*, is undoubtedly the "father" of official newspapers. Started over 1,000 years ago, it is said to have retained its original form up to the present day. It consists of ten small pages—four inches by eight—and is wrapped in a yellow cover printed with its name.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Madras, recommended that the salaries of the Head-Masters of Zillah Schools be raised by five annual increments of Rupees 20, from Rupees 200 to Rupees 300. The local Government has sanctioned this increase. In Bengal the pay of the Head-Masters of Zillah Schools was threatened with decrease, where the receipts might not leave sufficient surplus after the deductions ordered by Sir George Campbell.

THE MAHARANA of Odoypore is to be married to a daughter of the Maharajah of Kishengurh.

LORD ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, the only brother of the Duke of Hamilton, has become a monk, and a few days before the last mail left London he sang his first High Mass at the Chapel of the Carmelite Monks in Church Street, Kensington. A large number of the aristocratic Roman Catholics of London assisted at the ceremony. Lord Archibald Douglas was born in 1847, was educated at Eton, appointed cornet in the 11th Hussars in 1866, and was one of the Aides-de-Camp of Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian War.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes that the committee of the Cobden Club are considering the propriety of obtaining information from members of the club residing in foreign countries and in the colonies as to what methods are adopted abroad with the object of controlling the estimates of public expenditure before they are laid on the table of the Legislature. They desire to ascertain whether the control of finances may not be increased by the appointment of some such body as the Budget Committee in France. We had long ago suggested something like this for British India.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following account of Madame Vander Weyer, who it is said, since the death of Lady Augusta Stanley, if not before that, has been the most intimate friend of Her Majesty the Queen.

"Madame is an American, and her history is a romantic one. Her mother was the wife of Joshua Bates, managing partner of Baring Brothers, banker of London. As a young man Joshua Bates was a clerk at Boston, Massachusetts. There used to pass his office every day among a troop of bare-headed, bare-footed children, a very pretty little girl of about fifteen years of age, and Joshua became interested in watching her romping with her companions on the wharves. Her beauty so powerfully attracted him that he made her acquaintance and finally married her. When he came to London as the managing clerk of the great house of Baring Brothers, the bankers' wives and their "set" had great doubts as to whether they were justified in recognizing Mrs. Bates, having due regard to her low origin. And, in fact, they made up their minds to snub the little woman. But the wharf-girl of Boston beat them—her amiability, her charming manners, her fascinating beauty vanquished all opposition. She lived to see her husband a partner in the great house, and her daughter wedded to the Belgian Minister, chosen confidant and intimate friend of his sovereign, a man of world-renowned culture and refinement. It was through King Leopold that a friendly intimacy sprang up between his niece, Queen Victoria, and Madame Vander Weyer, the wife of his favourite Minister, and that intimacy has now ripened into the closest and most cordial friendship. The younger children of the two families have grown up as playmates together, widely different though the antecedents of the parents were."

And it was to the daughter of that shoeless, ragged little blonde of Boston wharves that the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children paid their first visit since His Royal Highness's return from India.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS publish a long report of the commission by the Physical Society of the University of St. Petersburg to examine the phenomena of spiritualism. The report concludes that these phenomena are the results either of unconscious movements or of conscious imposture, and that the doctrine of spiritualism is a superstition.

THE INHABITANTS OF Chota Simla lately submitted their Municipal grievances to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. They wrote:

"That on the 31st of last month almost all of the respectable residents of Chota Simla were summoned to the Assistant Commissioner's Court on alleged charges of breaches of the Municipal Bye Laws, and fined Rupees five, ten, and twenty respectively.

2. That a few days previous to your memorialists being summoned to the Court, a Municipal sweeper, accompanied by a Conservancy Inspector, came and inspected memorialists' houses &c., at a time when nearly all of them were at their respective offices and thus did not give them the opportunity of seeing for themselves wherein the filthiness complained of consisted.

3. That on the assertion of the sweeper and Inspector, your memorialists were fined by the Assistant Commissioner in the sum of Rupees five, ten and twenty, as stated in Clause 1, although your memorialists contended that they could not prove that their houses, &c., were in a dirty condition."

"As a proof of the cleanliness of your memorialists houses they would humbly bring to your Honor's notice, that there was not a single case of cholera in Chota Simla Bazar last year when hundreds died in Barra Simla. That through ignorance of what the present members of the Municipality require to be done, your memorialists have been able to take any steps for making a change in regard to the sanitation of their houses which remain in the same condition as when your memorialists were fined by the Assistant Commissioner.

But the Government as usual declined to interfere. The oppressions of municipal officers are filling the people everywhere with discontent.

A STRONG IDEA, it is said, prevails among a large number of persons of forming a great African company, on the model of the old East India Company. Some bold speculators have already mentally laid down the lines of a great colonising and trading company, to obtain a charter from the Crown, and to occupy large tracts of the West Coast of Africa. The present system of trading, it is urged, means very little more than the selling of rum and tobacco to the native tribes, and the secret encouragement of the

nternal slave trade. A great organised company, made up of first-class merchants, having in their employment bold and resolute adventurers, and having the command of ample resources, would do for these regions what the Government cannot possibly attempt to do. Splendid visions of future Clives and Hastings on African soil are already filling the souls of enthusiasts.

THE LONDON EXAMINER thus opens a leader on Sir Salar Jung's visit to England :

"When the Prince of Wales went to India, persons who look at state ceremonial from the sober platform of common sense, eschewing histrionic conceptions, saw at least one feature of the tour that might have national importance. The courtesy of the Prince is, happily, beyond question; and he went to a land of courtesy—a land where the unlettered man bows with a grace which Western nations never have at all approached, and where all men are polite. It is, indeed, one of the curious facts of Eastern life, that the poor man can hardly be distinguished from the man of wealth by any sign of deportment, or indeed of speech. The very "walk" of the East has in it something indicative of the wild independence which only persons altogether ignorant of facts suppose lost in those Eastern lands The dress has in it, and about it, a certain grace and picturesqueness which one would be sorry to see changed by any whim of fashion. The rude orator, addressing rude people, does so with an intonation and gesticulation which combine all the graces of eloquence, although eloquence, be it observed, formed on no rule of schools, but received altogether fresh from nature. The cool and imperturbable manner in which a poor servant speaks is a proof of the innate gentlemanliness of the East; and the Prince of Wales carried with him the representation of gentlemanliness, and returned with the character in some senses more strongly marked, and not in any sense impaired.

THE ABOVE WRITER thus concludes :

"In what way, then, will the Prince of Wales recieve Sir Salar Jung? Nay, in what way will the nation receive him? He comes to us representing a great cause—a real grievance, a great loyalty, and a good faith which is memorable in history.

To receive Sir Salar Jung like a puppet-monarch were absurd; nor would he value any such reception. There is no doubt whatever that he comes for State purposes and that those purposes are of a grave and serious nature. To Englishmen it seems a light matter to annex territories in India. When Oude was declared to be English, there was scarcely, on that account, a ripple on the sea of British life; yet it was a large, renowned, and ancient kingdom that had passed away, and large and excitable populations were concerned in change of rule. In bamboo huts, under the shadow of some of the most elegant palaces in the world, men sat and smoked, and talked of the perfidy of the sahibs, who had by a stroke of the pen taken to themselves the great kingdom whose fame was interwoven with that of the great Rama himself. To us Lucknow is but a name, and could not even have been so much if the Mutiny had not forced on us in connection with Lucknow. heroisms that never can die.

To the native of Oude, and of more than Oude, Lucknow is the chief city of a great kingdom whose origin is lost in the midst of antiquity. And so in the case of the Nizam's dominions. Sir Salar Jung appeals from English officialism in the East to English justice in England, and appeals on questions that concern millions of people, and that are watched by millions more. When India has some sort of representation in the House of Commons—and the Minister who started that project and gave it life would do something infinitely grander than anything Mr. Disraeli has yet given evidence of having conceived—many questions which history has accepted as settled will be reconsidered. Perhaps even reputations also will be reconsidered and dealt with in a summary way. At all events, there will be a hearing for the side of populations which we talk of as dumb, but which, in their own way, are among the most valuble in the world. The sound of their voices does not reach England, but there is no question of public affairs on which they do not express opinions, and opinions which have effect in human life. Sir Salar Jung is taking the only means known at present in the East of making the responsible Ministers of England acquainted with facts. We trust he will be successful in his mission, so far as it accords with that which we have said is believed by all such men to be one of the characteristics of British rule in India—a rough sense of justice where justice is perceived, a disposition on the whole to do right, not wrong, and an aptitude to reconsider and retrace false steps.

Nobly said.

THE ALOE plant is being extensively cultivated in Mauritius, and hopes are entertained that "a large portion of the island will some day be covered with it." The plant, we are told, is found to resist hurricanes and drought far better than canes, and the yield per acre in fibre is said to give a greater net result to the grower than sugar cultivation. Can't it be tried in this country?

THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.

FROM THE revised rules for the custody, distribution, and sale of Postage Stamps lately promulgated we are sorry to observe that the most arbitrary and unreasonable provision, which compells Deputy Post Masters and Sub-Deputy Post Masters on Rs. 15 and 9 to retain a weeks' supply of postage stamps for sale still continues. They allow a discount of one-half anna per rupee. Small profits and quick returns may offer an inducement to keep a stock, but where one-third or one-half of an income of Rs. 15 and 9 is locked up for one or two months, the instinct of self-preservation may oblige the men to misappropriate the collections and no amount of supervision can put a stop to such a practice. Are these rules promulgated for show or due observance?

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Shillong under date the 5th instant :

"On perusal of "Assaults upon Natives" in your paper of the 26th ultimo, I cannot refrain from adding to it a third case which happened in Shillong. In this Mr. E. Retra, Head Assistant, General Department of the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, assaulted a native of respectable position. The Babu instituted an action and the defendant was fined Rs. 5."

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the Krishnaghur Training School :

"Allow me to correct an error made by your correspondent in the information which he has conveyed to you on the subject of the Krishnaghur Training School. The school has not been exempted from Government inspection as stated by your correspondent, but it is not open to the inspection of any heathen—that is to say of a Deputy Inspector. The Secretary to the District school Committee wrote to the Padri, who is in charge of the school, on the subject, and he sent a long letter in reply, in which he said that in 1866 when the school was first opened Mr. Woodrow, then Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, exempted it from the inspection of a Bengali Deputy Inspector, taking into consideration the fact of the school being under European (the Rev. F Grustin's) management. He further requested the Secretary to lay the whole matter before the Director P. I. and the latter has accordingly forwarded all the correspondence to Mr. Woodrow for his opinion. I need scarcely point out to you that since 1866 the year in which the school is said to have been exempted from inspection, things have undergone a great many changes, the District Committee, as matters now stand can grant aid or cancel it any day they like; so even if Mr. Woodrow sticks to his former opinion the members can forthwith cancel the grant."

ANOTHER Correspondent thus gives the facts of the case of Babu Srigobind Chowdhri of Pubna by way of contradiction of the statement, which we had copied from a vernacular paper :

"A zemindar of Tantibond in Pubna Babu Srigovinda Chowdhuri wrongfully confined one of his gomastas a respectable ryat for the realization of rent due from him, his the gomosta's uncle interceded in his favour; but the Babu without minding him gave orders to his men to beat him with shoes. But the Babu not being satisfied with the punishment already inflicted ordered his men to strike him on the head; but on their hesitating to do so he could not contain himself and he took up a *Dabahukka* lying before him and gave him two blows one of which struck him on the head and laid him down insensible on the floor. He was at once removed upstairs and every attempt was made to stop bleeding which drenched two pieces of cloth. They were so much alarmed that they thought of removing the man to Duly Hospital and hushing up the case. But the Police having come in at the time they all took to their heels. One of the servants who gave the shoe-beating was however arrested and sent for trial. The case came before our worthy Deputy Magistrate Babu Amar Nath Bhattacharjee. He found the case fully proved and sentenced the defendant to thirty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

In upholding the conviction the Sessions Judge made remarks to the following effect: "The Deputy Magistrate has written a good judgment and used proper discretion in the case. The principal defendant has however escaped the grasp of the Police." A few days afterwards Babu Srigovind Chowdhari, the principal defendant who so long was at large, was sent for trial.

His case, as a matter of course, came before the said Deputy Magistrate; and the charge having been fully proved against him, this being the third time that the defendant came before the Criminal Court, he was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment only in consideration of his age and position. The Sessions Judge commuted the sentence to a fine of Rs. 200. On appeal the Judge has reduced the punishment only in consideration of his youthful appearance.

The conviction of the Deputy Magistrate was upheld and the imposition of a lighter sentence is a matter of opinion.

A BANGALORE paper states that there is every probability of Lord Lytton's visiting Mysore next cold weather, when certain questions of importance, now pending, will be settled on the spot, one of which will be the partial re-organisation of the Mysore Commission recommended in a late administration report.

THE Maharani Raj Rup Tuar, of Tikari, in the Gya District, has, it is stated most liberally offered to endow the Tikari School, to the extent of Rs. 33,000, with the view of enabling it to prepare students of the neighbourhood up to the Entrance standard, and in, besides, erecting a building for the school, at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

FRIDAY, 14TH JULY.

THE BEHAR HERALD understands that the High Court has called for all the records of the Patna Murder Case. Sir Richard Garth seems to be up and doing.

REGARDING tobacco manufacture Dr. Brown reports that greater care in the manipulation of the leaf would make Burmah tobacco not much unlike the Manilla leaf in flavor and aroma. He is for importing Chinese labor, as he considers the celestials to be far better agriculturists and more intelligent and earnest workmen than the natives.

IT IS SAID that the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has expressed his private conviction that it is very unlikely that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill will be sanctioned in its present form.

A BICYCLE, DRIVEN by a tiny steam engine, is the latest English novelty.

THERE IS to be a Railway from Belpur to Pondicherry. The British Government and the French Government agree that the traffic on the British and French portions of the line, from Belpur to Pondicherry, shall be conducted on the same footing, both as regards the traffic of the public and of the two Governments, and the officers or persons in their employment.

THE LONDON TIMES has discontinued its weekly letter from its Calcutta correspondent, and now obtains from that gentleman every Sunday a telegraphic summary of Indian news, varying from a half to a whole column in length. Mr. Hutton, former editor of the *Hurkaru*, and more recently of the *Englishman*, has just returned to Calcutta, in the capacity of correspondent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Standard*.

IN A curious article in the *Abeille Medicale*, M. M. de Croix, Chief of the Veterinary Service to the army of Lyons, says that horse flesh is more healthy and more nourishing than that of oxen, sheep, or pigs. It is easier of digestion than that of any other animal killed by the butcher, after having been enormously and prematurely fattened, and is more particularly suited to weak persons, and to workmen who make great muscular efforts.

SATURDAY, 15TH JULY.

THE FOLLOWING is Sir Salar Jung's reply to the address of the Folkestone Corporation :

"It affords me the greatest interest and pleasure to carry out my long-cherished desire to see this country, with which the family of my master, his Highness the Nizam, has been so closely connected during the past century. I can also claim an intimate association with some of the highest officers of the British Government, dating back as far as the year when my great-grandfather, Meer Aulum, on the part of the Nizam, proceeded to Calcutta to arrange with Lord Cornwallis the treaty and alliance for making the first war against Tippoo Sahib. You have alluded to the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and I must ask your permission to add my assurance to your conviction on this subject; namely, that England and India are thereby knitted closer together in bonds of unity and peace. The opportunity offered to the princes and nobles of the Native States to do honour to the heir-apparent to the British Throne has been gladly and faithfully accepted wherever it was possible, and I can affirm, the result is that this royal visit has very materially strengthened the affection, and developed the loyal feelings of the native princes and people of India to the British Crown and to the Empress of India, and I shall ever pray for the prosperity of Great Britain and her Indian Empire."

THE ALLAHABAD CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* says that Mr. Waterfield, Accountant General to the Government of the N. W. P., commonly called the "Pundit," has done an act of handsome generosity to the clerks of his office. Many of them are involved in debt, the interest upon which consumes much of their income, and their kind master has advanced them Rs. 4,000 without interest in order to enable them to clear off their debts. He has taken this generous action unsolicited by any body.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Benares to vote a statue to Sir William Muir. The Maharaja of Benares, who presided at the meeting, proposed that "subscriptions may be raised for placing his statue in the Alfred Park, in the vicinity of the Muir College at Allahabad as a mark of our thankfulness for the zeal and good wishes evinced by him during his Indian career." Raja Shiva Persad C. S. I. is the soul of this movement.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA justly reprimands the *Pioneer* for preaching the doctrine that the people of this country, being a conquered people, have no rights. So far as Bengal is concerned it was the leaders of the people, who invited Clive to take the country, and not Clive who conquered it. The Revolution in Bengal was the same that was effected in England when the Prince of Orange was invited to assume the reins of Government in that country. He did not conquer England. The *Friend* justly remarks: "When an Englishman in India now speaks or writes of the people as being possessed of no rights, as being, in fact, in the position of a people conquered in war, who can claim nothing, but must in all things meekly submit to the will of the conqueror, he is morally guilty of treason against the Queen and the Government."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has given his assent to the Arbitration Disputes Act passed by the Bengal Council. It has come into force from the 12th instant.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Viziniagram and the Raja of Bobbili have been thanked by Government for the assistance rendered by them in the suppression of the Bastar riots.

THE PIONEER'S Calcutta correspondent said that the Chief Justice has recorded a minute on the Subordinate Judicial Service, which will be shortly submitted to Government.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION hears that a telegram has been received from England ordering 15000 native and 5,000 European troops to be held in readiness to proceed to Egypt.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE is making up its arrears. The March number contains varied matters of more or less interest.

BABU BEJOYKISSEN GHOSE has favoured us with a copy of his poems in Bengali entitled *Abakasha Gantha*. The poet seems to possess a large fund of imagination and considerable power of versification. The poem on Durga Puja is by far the best in the volume.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 6th July.—The report of the Select Committee for inquiring into the cause of the depreciation of silver has been presented. It attributes the fall to the enormous increase in the production of the mines in America, the change of currency in Germany, and the fluctuations in the Indian trade. The Committee suggest no remedy.

7th—There has been some sharp fighting at Belina near the junction of the Drina and Save rivers. The results are uncertain. The Montenegrins claim the capture of Forth Medun near Podgoritz.

8th—The Servians have crossed the frontier at Raschka and driven the Turks back on Novibazar.

10th—Severe fighting continues round the Servian Frontier. Accounts are conflicting, but it is evident that the Servians are not progressing, and that the losses on their side are not heavy. The Turks announce that General Mehemet with nine battalions left Novibazar yesterday and attacked fifteen battalions of Servians, who retreated on Yavor leaving 1,500 killed.

11th—The Mahomedans are repressing the rising of Christians in Bulgaria. The *Daily News* published last Saturday some atrocious details, which Mr. Disraeli had doubted. Replying to questions in Parliament yesterday, Earl Derby and Mr. Disraeli both said Government awaited answers to inquiry sent to Sir. George Elliot, Constantinople. They hoped details were over-drawn; meanwhile Government was urging the Porte to mitigate severities practised by the Mahomedan populace on Christians.

12th—According to the latest Servian accounts the Turks have evacuated the right bank of the Drina and the Servians have taken little Zvoranik. The Turks have retreated on Widdin. The inhabitants of the district are stated to be joining the Servians. Some severe fighting has taken place at Padgoritza; accounts are conflicting.

13th—The Servians report further fighting without any serious results. Both sides are now reinforcing. The position of General Tchernaieff is uncertain. Montenegro bands have occupied the ravines and interrupt the roads towards Klek (Query: Ipek). The great Powers have guaranteed the neutrality of the Danube.

St. Petersburg, 12th July.—A commercial political treaty has been concluded between Russia and Cashgar.

Vienna, 10th July.—The interview between the Czar and Emperor Joseph, which took place at Reichstadt on Saturday, was a most cordial one. Count Andrassy and Prince Gortschakoff were present.

11th—The Czar and Emperor Joseph have agreed upon a policy of non-intervention, reserving right to mediate until war shows decisive results.

Cairo, 7th July.—The Khedive is to-day sending a contingent of two regiments to Turkey.

Bombay, 8th July—The Montenegrins are before Gatzko. Servian accounts state that General Zach crossed the frontier of Yawor near Nova Wrrosk, where fighting continued for eight hours with indecisive results. Russian General Tchernayeff is in chief command. The Servian army is reported advancing on Sofia. Turkish details state that the Servian troops were repulsed. Belina loss, 900 killed. Servians admit loss of 200 killed.

Lahore, 12th July.—Very heavy rain has fallen, causing considerable damage to Lahore city and Anarcullie. Railway communication interrupted towards Jhelum and near Beas.

12th—Seven inches of rain fell here in five hours last night. The consequence have been very disastrous.

13th—Four deaths and several injuries have been occasioned in Lahore city by the late heavy rain. The State Railway was flooded, but the damage is only temporary: trains are running again. Breaks near Beas are believed to be more serious.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the undermentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Trade and Navigation Returns from May 1876. 2. Abaksha Gantha. By Bejoykishen Bose. 3. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1875. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. IX. Part 2. 5. Bharat Sramajibi or the *Indian Workman* for Bysack. 6. Gynankura for Chaitra 1282. Bengali era.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

THE BERAR QUESTION.

THE agitation of the Berar question has led some of our contemporaries to review the history of the relations between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British Government. This is our pretext for casting a look backwards. In giving the historical facts we will follow Malcolm's History of India and reports of successive Residents at Hyderabad as summarized by Mr. Aitchison. The State of Hyderabad was founded by Kumrood-deen Assuf Jah, a distinguished soldier of the Emperor Aurungzeb, who in 1713 was appointed Nizam-ool-Moolk and Soubadar of the Deccan, but eventually threw off the control of the Delhi Court. Assuf Jah died in 1748, and was succeeded by his second son Naseer Jung, the eldest son Ghazee-ood-deen Khan holding high office at the Court of Delhi. The claims of Naseer Jung were disputed by Mozuffer Jung, his nephew, with the support of Dupleix, the Governor of the French settlements, who saw in the establishment through the influence of Mozuffer Jung as Soubadar of the Deccan, and of Chunda Sahib a claimant for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, a sure means of securing the ascendancy of the French in India. The English as a matter of course supported the rival, and were foiled in their attempts. Mozuffer Jung was succeeded by his son Salabut Jung. Although the latter was in favor of the French, still the success of the English induced him to conclude a treaty with them, the first of the series.

On the outbreak of the war between France and England in 1756, the French were driven out of the Northern Circars by an English force. Seeing the triumph of the English Salabat Jung concluded a treaty granting Masulipatam and other districts to the English in enam, and binding himself to exclude the French from his dominions. The acquisitions of the British in the Northern Circars were confirmed by a Firman of the Emperor of Delhi in 1765, at the same time that the Dewani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa was obtained. His successor Nizam Ali attacked the Carnatic, but the English concluded a treaty of peace with him by which for the Circars of Ellore, Siccacole, Rajamundry, Maostafurnugger and Moortizanugger or Guntoor, the British Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required, and to pay nine lakhs a year when the assistance of their troops was not required. The Nizam on his part engaged to assist the British with his troops. Then came the war with Hyder Ali. The Nizam at first shewed a disposition to support him, but eventually he sided with the English. A third treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Nawab of the Carnatic on the one part and the Nizam on the other, by which the Nizam revoked all Sunnuds granted to Hyder Ali by the Soubadars of the Deccan, agreed to cede to the English the Dewani of the Carnatic above the ghats which had been seized by Hyder Ali, on condition of their paying him seven lakhs of rupees a year; not to interfere with the possessions of the Nawab of the Carnatic; and to accept a reduced payment for the Northern Circars. The engagement between the English and the Nizam mutually to assist each other with troops was altered into an agreement to furnish the Nizam on requisition with two battalions of sepoys with guns, on condition of the Nizam defraying their expenses, it being understood that the force was not to be employd against any person in alliance with the English. On the breaking out of the first war with Tippoo Sultan, Lord Cornwallis made every effort to secure the co-operation of the Nizam, by promising him full participation in the advantages which might result from the war. A Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with him on 4th July 1790. By this Treaty, to which the Peishwa was made a party, it was stipulated that the Nizam and the Peishwa should invade Tippoo's territories, and should furnish a contingent of 10,000 horse to be paid for by the British Government, that an equal division should be made of the territories conquered, that certain polygars and zemindars who had formerly been dependant on the Nizam and Peishwa should be placed on their former footing, and that if, after the conclusion of peace, Tippoo should attack any of the contracting parties, the others should join and punish him. On the termination of the war territories yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,000 Pagodas were made over to the Nizam as his share of the conquests.

At about the end of the last century the Nizam was involved in a war with the Maharathas, but the English did not assist him. The war which broke out in 1795 terminated in the convention of Kurdla, by which the Nizam was compelled to cede to the Mahrattas territories yielding a revenue of thirty-five lakhs of Rupees, to pay three crores of Rupees, and to give his Minister Azim-ool-Omrah as a hostage for the fulfilment of these terms. Three-fourths of the territory ceded by the Nizam was afterward recovered during the dissensions which followed the death of Madho Rao Peishwa. The resentment created in the mind of the Nizam by the refusal of the British Government to aid him in his extremities, or to permit the subsidiary force to accompany him in the war, led him to entertain in his service a body of troops commanded by French officers, and to dismiss the British subsidiary force. But matters were made up by Minister Azim-ool-Omrah, who was favorable to British influence, as the threatening attitude of Tippoo made a closer connection with Hyderabad desirable for the English Government. Our Government entered into a treaty on 1st September 1798, by which the subsidiary force was made permanent and raised to six battalions costing rupees 24,17,100 a year; the Nizam's French corps was to be disbanded; the British Government was to arbitrate between the Nizam and the Peishwa, or, in the event of the Peishwa not consenting to that arrangement, to protect the Nizam from any unjust and unreasonable demands of the Mahrattas. On the outbreak of the second war with Tippoo in 1799, the subsidiary force and the Nizam's army co-operated with the British troops, and after the fall of Seringapatam the Nizam received by the partition Treaty of Mysore districts yielding 6,07,332 pagodas. To this were subsequently added two-thirds of the territories which were offered to, but rejected by, the Peishwa. The jealousy with which the Mahrattas viewed the operations against Tippoo, and the threatening attitude which they assumed, led the British Government to strengthen their connection with the Nizam, and a new Treaty was concluded with him on 12th October 1800, by which two battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry were added to the subsidiary force, and for the payment of the force the Nizam ceded all the territories he had acquired by the Mysore Treaties of 1792 and 1799, yielding about 17,58,000 pagodas, subject to some exchanges to secure a well-defined boundary. At the close of the Mahratta war the Nizam received by the partition Treaty of Hyderabad, dated 28th April 1804, the cession of the Deccan territories conquered from Sindia and Nagpore. The Nizam's army proved of much service in the Pindaree and Mahratta wars in 1817, and after the overthrow of the Peishwa these services were recognized by the Treaty of 12th December 1822, whereby the Nizam received a considerable accession of territory, was released from all arrears of tribute which he owed to the Peishwa, and from all future demands of it, and some exchanges of territory were effected to secure a well-defined frontier. At the close of the reign of Sekunder Jah the maladministration of Chundalal involved Hyderabad affairs in great confusion, which were extricated with the advice and help of British officers.

We now turn to the history of the Hyderabad Contingent. The contingent force owes its origin to the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1800, by which the Nizam agreed in time of war to furnish 60,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British army. Although the Treaty gave the right only to an occasional use of the Nizam's troops, the practice was to require a certain portion to be maintained ready for service at all times whether in peace or war. Part of the Nizam's army was commanded by European officers. It had been in various ways reformed at the request of successive Residents, and particularly by Mr. Henry Russell in 1814 and 1816, and it was made subject to the Articles of War. Still the contingent was essentially a part of the Nizam's army. No efforts were made to pay off the debt on account of the contingent either by Suraj-ool-Moolk or by his successors in office, Amjad-ool-Moolk and Shams-ool-Omrah, who were appointed in 1848 and 1849 with the approval of the British Government. In 1848 a demand was made for the payment of the debt by 31st December 1850. No steps were taken for payment and in 1851 a territorial cession was demanded to liquidate the debt, which now amounted to upwards of rupees 78,00,000. A payment of Rupees 40,00,000 was at once made, and the appropriation of the revenues of certain districts was promised to meet the remainder. The demand of territorial cession was therefore withdrawn. But no real improvement followed. The Resident was again obliged to make advances for the payment of the contingent, and in 1853 the debt had again risen to upwards of rupees 45,00,000. Some new arrangement was absolutely necessary. Therefore in 1853 a new Treaty was concluded with the Nizam, by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less that 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four field batteries of artillery; and, to provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam ceded in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees, it being agreed that accounts should be annually

rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue which might accrue should be paid to him. By this Treaty the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war, and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nazim's use. The provisions of the Treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the Commercial Treaty of 1802. To remove those difficulties and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in 1857, a new Treaty was concluded in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Shorapore which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the Raja was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. On the other hand the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavery, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties; and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar, together with other districts making up a gross revenue of rupees 32,00,000, should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the Treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts or expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made. It was the object of the British Government to obtain the sovereignty of the Assigned Districts, so as to administer them through any agency it pleased; but to this the Nizam could not be prevailed on to consent.

Such is the history of British relations with Hyderabad and of the Berar question. It will be seen that in every important crisis in the history of British career in Southern India the Nizam rendered material assistance to our Government. It is too well known what signal services he rendered to it during the Sepoy Revolt. The Hyderabad Contingent has no basis on treaty right. It was created by sufferance, and our Government took advantage of it. The Nizam does not deny his liability to maintain it, but his affairs are now in good order, and his Government claims the restoration of the Berars on condition that the contingent force shall be maintained intact. Nothing could be more reasonable than this, and yet our Government resists his claim. Hyderabad was certainly indebted to our Government, but our Government has been still more indebted to it, and justice and gratitude alike demand that the Berars should be restored to the Nizam.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an able article by Mr. Furell on the Exchange question. The writer has reasoned closely and come to the conclusion that the coinage of rupees should be stopped or rather regulated according to demand. He says, "it is obvious that, as long as any private individual can, by presenting silver at, say, the Calcutta mint, and paying a small fee for coinage, obtain its equivalent in rupees, the merchant cannot be compelled to give, for a hundred rupees in Calcutta, a larger sum of gold in London than it would cost him to purchase the silver required for their coinage and defray the charges of transporting it to Calcutta and getting it coined there. To put the proposition in the shape of a general formula: If the value in London, in pounds, of the silver required for the coinage of a hundred rupees is x, and if the cost of transporting it to Calcutta, inclusive of interest and insurance, together with the cost of getting it coined there, is a, then the greatest sum of gold that the merchant can be compelled to give, in London, for a hundred rupees supplied to him in Calcutta, is about £ $(x + a)$." "On the other hand," he continues, "it is equally evident that the holder of the rupees will not take for them a smaller sum of gold in London, than that which he could obtain there for the silver contained in them, less the cost of transporting them there and disposing of them as bullion. That is to say, if the cost of transporting a hundred rupees to London and disposing of them there as bullion, is a, then, the value of the silver being, by the previous supposition, x, the smallest sum of gold which the holder of a hundred rupees in Calcutta will take for them in London, is about £ $(x-a)$. Between these two limits, determined by the comparative values of the two metals, and the costs in either case, the exchange value of the rupee will, practically speaking, vary, being less, according as the demand for the means of remitting money to London is greater, and greater, according as the demand for the means of remitting money to India is greater." Accordingly, he remarks, "the moment the Government of India stopped coining rupees for private individuals, it would cease to be possible for the merchant to obtain them by presenting at the mint a fraction more than the silver required to coin them. He would then have to get his rupees from those who held them, or to go without them. The quantity of gold which he could then be compelled to pay in London for a hundred rupees, supplied to him in Calcutta, would no longer be limited by the quantity for which he could obtain the necessary silver for their coinage, transport it to Calcutta, and get it coined there. He must get his rupees from those who held them, or not at all, and he could get them only by paying their market value for them." The proposition made by Mr. Furrell is self-evident. But the remedy he suggests will be only temporary. The artificial value of rupees raised by the exercise of the sovereign authority of Government cannot promote healthy commerce. Water will find its own level, and so does the value of commodities. If the current value of silver be much less than the currency value of it in rupees, how long can such disparity safely subsist? The stoppage of coinage may send up the value of rupees for a time, but the moment the people will see that the rupee is more valuable than silver, they will no longer melt it down or hoard it, but purchase silver with it, and if the rupees be not withdrawn from the market, as a great portion of them now are, they will become plentiful. The real remedy for the present evil in our humble opinion is a uniform currency whether in silver or in gold for British India and the United Kingdom. Mr. Furrell's proposition is good so far as it goes, but it ought to be followed with a change in the standard of currency.

It is observable that so far as the domestic concerns of India are concerned the fall in silver has not affected the purchasing power of the rupee. On the other hand, as the London *Economist* points out, the low rates of exchange operate as a direct premium on the exportation of Indian produce. When the price of silver, we quote the *Reviewer's* abstract of the arguments of the *Economist*, has for a considerable time preserved a certain average level, of —say —60 pence per ounce, the equation of trade has been effected, and the purchasing power of the rupee has settled itself, on the basis of that price. Under such circumstances, should the price suddenly fall to—say—50 pence, the exchange value of the rupee, with the present coinage regulations, immediately following it, while, on the other hand, its purchasing power is not directly affected, the exporter starts with an advantage of about 10 pence worth of purchasing power for every ounce of silver he gets coined. He brings 50 pence worth of silver to the mint, and by paying about a penny for coinage, he gets from the mint rupees that will purchase somewhat more than 61 pence worth of commodities. Or if, instead of going to the mint, he buys bills on India, he buys them at a rate which gives him a rupee for about what he can get it coined for. A thousand pounds, exported to India, as the *Economist* goes on to explain, will go further than before in buying bills on India, that is, it will lay down more rupees than before, in—say—Calcutta; and this increase is so much extra profit to the exporter. And as the exporter is to receive the value, he is as a matter of course on the vantage ground. The *Reviewer* justly remarks that the exchangeable wealth of India is, in fact, not her rupees, but her produce; and the value of this produce is not immediately affected by the fall in silver. We may add that the exporter having greater advantage from the low value of silver may be stimulated to make exports in greater quantities. And the more the export, the greater the benefit to the producer. The importer doubtless suffers. He has to pay more in silver in consequence of the fall in its value than the rupees are worth, and this has already raised a legitimate cry for home produce and manufacture. Thus a corresponden of the *Statesman* points out that the low rates of exchange are not an unmixed evil. He says:

"From a patriotic point of view, it would seem to me, the beneficial so much overbalances the harmful, that it should be styled "a not unmixed good," rather than "a partially compensated evil." A tendency will be given to the conversion of India into a self-supporting country, and a step will thus be effected towards that final but very distant object of our residence here—the making it a home. Vast tracts of country with resources but little turned to account, and when turned to account, to a sufficient degree for subsistence, with the proceeds at once withdrawn for further enrichment of a small island already laden with more wealth than she knows how to advantageously place; an enormous total of inhabitants content to live from hand to mouth, whom the due employment of those said resources would in a few generations be capable of raising to the highest point of civilization; a scourge of so called "loafers," men, able and frequently willing to work, who could be shaped into a powerful civilizing and protective medium, —to all these, the exchange difficulty will prove a means of assistance; while, for the accomplishment of our primary ambition here, it will be a considerable aid, though its immediate effects will, of course, not be very noticeable. Manufacturers in England may have a fair occasion for weeping, but how about the mills over at Howrah, Bombay, &c., &c.; the Tea gardens, general plantations, and hill breweries? Or what advantage may be secured by those immense spaces of territory, now altogether untrodden by Anglo-Saxon footsteps (at least with resources quite untouched) from the inducement thus afforded for the retention of capital in India, and the consequent probability of their being opened out? The main body of immigrants who have throughout generations, sent their "little piles" to England, so soon as they may have been accumulated, will now have reason to think whether they might not be better invested in India and arrive, in many cases, at the conclusion that they may." Already the Government has invited tenders for home-manufactured paper. There is a project for brewing beer in India. Cotton and Jute goods manufactured at home are in good demand. And if India can establish her independence of foreign manufactures as a result of the exchange difficulty the trial which she is undergoing will not have been in vain.

But there is one canker which is eating into the vitals of India. It is the Home Remittances. We have to remit about 16 millions per annum, and the loss at the present rate may come to 4 millions. This is a dead loss to India, and how can it be prevented? This is the question of the hour. Unless the currency of England and India be assimilated in value, this loss cannot be repaired. And to this point we solicit the attention of our Government.

NATIVES AS DISTRICT JUDGES.

WE congratulate the *Englishman* on his return to sober reasoning regarding the employment of Natives as District Judges. Our contemporary says: "Now, though no impartial observer would deny that the Native community is capable of furnishing both competent and honest Judges, there are, probably, few such observers who would be inclined to admit that the time has yet arrived when the higher executive posts in our Indian administration could be safely filled with Natives, however honest or intelligent." These remarks indicate a great advance in our contemporary's opinion. Whether the time has arrived for putting natives at the head of districts is a question, which may admit of difference of opinion. But we have hitherto advocated the employment of our countrymen in the higher ranks of the judicial service, and this point is now conceded by

our contemporary. He says that the Government of India has instituted enquiries in this direction. He writes that "the Government of India has, we believe, called on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to report what posts he considers, can be conveniently filled with Native incumbents; and it is considered highly probable that the changes recommended will not be confined to Judgeships, but will include Magistrate and Collectorships as well." As usual our contemporary talks of breach of faith with the Civilians. We cannot of course subscribe to his opinion, but even if justice to the millions involves a breach of faith with a few scores of men, much better that some compensation should be given to the latter than that justice should not be done to the former. But we do not admit that justice to the millions would involve a breach of faith with the Civilians and that these are therefore entitled to compensation. It is the duty of the sovereign to look to the welfare of the subjects, and the laws of God and man alike justify the action, which has such an object in view.

It is remarkable that from the earliest times of British rule the high-minded statesmen and administrators, who have governed this country, have advocated the employment of natives on the bench. Sir Henry Strachey, Judge and Magistrate, Calcutta Division, Zillah Midnapore, in his answers, dated 30th January, 1802, to interrogatories circulated by Lord Wellesely wrote: "I am inclined to think that an intelligent Native is better qualified to preside at a trial than we can be ourselves: and a very few simple rules would perhaps suffice to correct the abuses of former times." Shortly after the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1813, the Court of Directors appointed a Special Committee of their own body, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the administration of Justice and Police that had been established in British India. The Committee called upon certain gentlemen, who had filled judicial situations in India, and who were then in England, to answer a certain number of questions on the subject; and their testimony was highly favourable. Mr. J. Neave gave the following evidence: "I am of opinion that the Natives, in respect to integrity and diligence, may be trusted with the administration of justice. Ally Ibrahim Khan is an instance in point; he was Chief Judge of the City of Benares, and deservedly obtained a high reputation." Mr. Ernst said: "At present the Natives have certainly more reliance on the uprightness of European Judges than of Judges appointed from their own people. But this distinction is chiefly to be ascribed, I think, to the unequal footing on which the Natives are placed in all official situations compared with Europeans, and in none more than in the Courts of Justice." Mr. E. Strachey said: "I cannot think an Indian would confide more in an European than in countrymen of his own, if their circumstances were the same; but in this instance, their circumstances are perfectly opposite. Everything combines to make the European honest and independent, and the Native the contrary: reverse their circumstances, and I have no doubt their conduct would be reversed." Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw said: "I have seen and known in Punchayet Courts in Canara, as able and diligent Native Judges as exist, I believe, in any part of India; as far as ablity goes, they are equal to any task in that way, and in discriminating the motives of action, and the degree of credit to be given to the evidence of their countrymen, they surpass most, if not all, Europeans." Colonel A. Walker, Bombay said: "The admission of the Natives to offices of honour and profit is the only mode by which they can be effectually conciliated. It is vain to expect that men will ever be satisfied with merely having their property secured, while all the paths of honourable ambition are shut against them." Lord Moira, in his judicial minute, dated the 3rd October 1815, writes. "The Romans, whose business was conquest, and who extended their yoke over the greatest part of the civilized world, may be safely taken as guides in the art of holding nations in subjection; that wise people always left a great share of the administration of the countries they subdued in the hands of the natives. The door to official emoluments and to stations of dignity, is necessarily closed against the Natives by the exclusive employment of the covenanted servants of Government." The Court of Directors in the Despatch dated the 23rd July 1824 remarked: "It has frequently been objected to the employment of Natives of India in judicial offices; that they cannot be safely trusted with the administration of justice. To this objection, it might perhaps be a sufficient answer to say, that they are already so trusted. But our principal reason for noticing the objection is that we may impart to you our decided conviction, that when we place the Natives of India in situations of trust and confidence, we are bound under every consideration of justice and policy to grant them adequate allowances: we have no right to calculate on their resisting temptations, to which the generality of mankind, in the same circumstances, would yield." Mr. Holt Mackenzie, as a member of the Calcutta Finance Committee, in his minute dated the 1st October 1830, remarked: "It would be out of place to enlarge on the abominable tyranny of systematically keeping in a state of degradation the entire body of our Native public servants, or on the inconsistency of pretending to deplore their want of moral worth and yet studiously placing them in a position in which honesty would be a miracle. But the practical absurdity is even greater: the men in whom we profess not to confide must in fact be largely trusted, or all business would be at a stand, and being trusted, without confidence, without respect, without distinct responsibility, and without emolument, their temptation and the power of abusing the trust are multiplied ten-fold." In the digest of evidence given before the Lords' Committee in 1830 we read the following: "In point of natural ability they are not at all inferior to Europeans, and in many respects they are superior; in knowledge of the Native languages, for instance, which Europeans never can acquire so perfectly. They might be admitted to a very high description of office in the Revenue and Judicial lines, but they should always be under the control of Europeans." The Commons' Committee on East India affairs in 1830 and 1831 reported as follows: "Until the Natives are raised (and they can be so raised with great advantage) to participate largely and actively in the Government of themselves, India never will be justly or securely ruled under any European sovereignty. Natives ought to be admissible to the same employments as Europeans." Mr. Francis Warden, formerly a member of the Bombay Council, wrote in 1832: "For the administration of justice, the Natives have proved themselves pre-eminently qualified." The great Lord William Bentinck gave the following evidence before the House of Commons in 1837: "India, in order to become an attached dependency of Great Britain, must be governed for her own sake, not for the sake of the eight hundred or one thousand individuals who are sent from England to make their fortunes. They are totally incompetent to the charge; and in their hands administration, in all its civil branches, revenue, judicial, and police, has been a failure."

Such were the opinions of Indian statesmen and administrators when English education had just begun. Now that the English schools and colleges have been sending forth annually hundreds of young men, instructed in the literature and science of the West, and imbued with refined notions of morality and duty, it is we submit an insult to the growing intelligence of the people to question for a moment their fitness for employment in the higher ranks of the public service. From the commencement of English rule high-minded Englishmen have always advocated the employment of the children of the soil in the service of their own country, and yet how slowly has the machine moved. May we now express a hope that the conscience of England has at last been roused, and that some modicum of justice will be done to the natural claims of the people of this country.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF ANNEXATION.

TWENTY years have passed away since the annexation policy of the British Government in India has ceased to be a fact. But during this period the public have had ample opportunities of judging its economic and moral effects. We have always been opposed to this policy because it has been the usurpation of right by might—because it has been opposed to all principles of justice and honesty. We could not assent to the doctrine of the higher morality cancelling the lower—of depriving a sovereign prince of his just right on the pretext of benefitting his people. But experience seems to shew that even that pretext does not hold good in practice. We have seen that the people of Oudh, notwithstanding the best intentions and efforts of their English rulers, are far less happy than they were under the much abused government of the ex-King. They cannot now get a sufficiency of food to keep their body and soul together. In Sind matters seem to be equally bad. In introducing a Bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Jagirdars and Zemindars in Sindh, Mr. Hope described a most deplorable state of things. These zemindars he said are not large landed-proprietors, as the term implies, they are simply the proprietors of the soil. They are persons, who have no subordinate holders under them, but who work upon their lands either personally or by labourers whom they engage, usually on annual contracts: they are not superior holders in any sense. The definition of a Zemindar in Sindh, therefore, differs from that of a Zemindar in other parts of India. Now, Mr. Hope says that under the Amirs of Sindh their condition was, on the whole, one of very fair prosperity. They were not subject to many of the temptations to profligacy and extravagance to which they were now exposed. There were also fewer means of indulgence. There was then less money in the country; and there was no regular law for the recovery of debts, the consequence being that there was much more difficulty in obtaining paper credit. There was also less necessity for obtaining cash loans, because the Government did not press severely on them for cash payments for their lands, but carried on a system of sharing the annual produce of the lands in kind, which fell heavily upon them in good years perhaps, but did not press in bad ones; consequently, as a class, he believed they were not much, if at all, indebted. If an individual did fall into difficulties, he generally had the liberal assistance of his Government to get him out; he either obtained some remission of his rent, perhaps an extra jagir if he was in favour, or some sort of composition was made by which he was enabled to pay by instalments. When British rule supervened, Mr. Hope regretted to say that a very rapid change took place in the condition of the Jagirdars and Zamindars. As early as 1859—indeed before that—their growing indebtedness attracted the attention of Sir Bartle Frere, who passed certain rules for limiting their power to involving themselves and extricating them from the difficulties into which they had got. Again in 1868 Sir William Merewether brought very seriously to the notice of Government the extent to which this evil had spread; and further on, in 1872, Mr. James, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, portrayed with great force and ability the history and present miserable condition of the Zemindars in certain portions of the Haidarabad Collectorate. This led to a general enquiry into their condition, and the upshot was that it appeared that out of about 170 Jagirdars in Sindh, no less than 70 were involved in debts amounting to 10 lakhs of rupees. It was also found that 600 Zemindars were involved, their liabilities being 20 lakhs of rupees, or 30 lakhs in the whole. No doubt some of these debts were small, but, after eliminating all Jagirdars who were not indebted more than two years' income, and all Zamindars who were not indebted more than two years' Government assessment; there was still a residue of 45 Jagirdars whose debts amounted to 9 lakhs, and of 370 Zemindars whose debts amounted to 17 lakhs. The pressure of debt among the Jagirdars occurred chiefly in the Haidarabad Collectorate, while the pressure upon the Zamindars was greatest in the Frontier Districts under the Political Superintendent, and in the others bounding upon them. With regard to the Haidarabad Jagirdars, the fact that merely 6½ lakhs had been incurred by the immediate families of the Amirs of Sindh, whom our Government dispossessed in 1843, would show that the case was entitled to very great consideration. Accompanying these financial results we had the most forcible representations from officers of the Bombay

Government of the utter state of destitution and distress into which these people, as a class, had fallen." What a picture of degradation and distress is this! There are differences of opinion as to the origin of this state of things. First, says Mr. Hope, there was the natural improvidence and prodigality, which characterized the Mussulman nobility in almost all parts of India. Next to that were the peculiar natural circumstances of the Province of Sindh: in Sindh water was almost everything, but unfortunately there was perpetually either too much or little of it, so that it often occurred that there was not merely a partial or slight failure of crops but a total absence of any crop at all. Besides that, in the period with which we are now dealing, there had been some very seasons which had given an additional push to some unfortunate men who happened to be previously involved. Another cause, he frankly admitted, was the operation of the Revenue Survey settlement introduced into Sindh. The Sindh Survey commenced many years ago under Sir Bartle Frere and took a definite form by the application of Act I of 1865. The problem of making a settlement at all in Sindh, instead of going on, as the Amirs used to do, from hand to mouth, no doubt, was an exceedingly difficult one, and was treated by the officers who had to deal with it with great conscientiousness and ability; but the result was that in some cases it had been found in the course of one or two years' experience that the rates were too high, while in others a settlement was not suitable. Further, the application of the settlement was in some instances somewhat harsh and unintelligent; and, finally, the people themselves, being so little accustomed to a measure of the kind, could not sufficiently understand it to avail themselves of all the advantages which it really offered to them. And he added the perpetual change of officers, which was one of the greatest plagues, which afflicted districts all over India, for no sooner an officer got into a district and learned something of its circumstances and people than he was changed to some new district. Lastly, he thought the sale of landed property under decrees of civil courts contributed to the mischief. Could anything be more condemnatory of the policy of annexation pursued by the British Government than these solemn words of Mr. Hope uttered before the Governor General in Council? The people of Sindh were far better under Native rule than they are under the enlightened and Christian rule of England. What can be the mystery of this? It cannot for a moment be denied that the British Government has a higher notion of the duties of government and much better capacity to rule than an Asiatic ruler, and yet it has failed, aye, signally failed according to the admissions of its own representative in the Supreme Council. We repeat what can be the cause of all this? To our mind there is only one cause—want of sympathy in the governors with the governed and their consequent inability to understand the wants and wishes, the peculiar circumstances and aspirations of those placed under their sway. It is here where the English Government in India fails.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL AGAIN.

PROOFS are multiplying fast shewing the incapacity of our Mofussil Magistrates to exercise irresponsible summary powers. We have lately given several cases and here is another. In this case a poor boy was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for performing an act of humanity. The facts of the case are thus given in a judgment of the High Court:

"This conviction cannot stand, because there is an entire absence of evidence that the accused committed the criminal offence of "mischief" within the meaning of Section 425 of the Indian Penal Code.

The case for the prosecution, according to the witnesses called in support of it (to whose story the Joint-Magistrate gives credence in preference to that of the witnesses called for the defence) is simply this:—Five dogs, belonging to Mr. D'Oyly, the Magistrate, and Collector of Rajshahye, were out for exercise in charge of his servant, a mether. Seeing a goat on the road they rushed at it and commenced worrying it. The mether tried to get the dogs off the goats, but unsuccessfully, when the accused, who was accidentally present, seized a stick from a hedge at hand, and with it struck the smallest dog of the lot, which had hold of the goat by the throat, a blow which killed it. For this the accused, who the Joint-Magistrate says "is a young man of about 17, not long arrived here, with a view of entering the High School and therefore a person of some education," has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks under Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code.

We fail to find any evidence that the accused struck this dog "with intent to cause or knowing that he was likely to cause wrongful loss or damage" to Mr. D'Oyly or to any one else. It is clear that his only object was to save the goat which had been savagely attacked and was on the point of being killed by Mr. D'Oyly's dogs, while some women to whom the goat belonged were screaming close by. What the accused did was neither more nor less than what very many properly right-minded people, under similar circumstances, would have done. And even if it be considered that in the confusion he may not have acted specially judiciously, that is no reason for holding that he intentionally committed the criminal offence of "mischief." There is in truth far more evidence of the intent to cause wrongful loss, &c., *i.e.* of "mischief" against those who allowed their dogs to attack the goat than there is against the accused."

The High Court thus comments upon the evidence and remarks:

"Save so far as the intent, &c., to cause wrongful loss, &c., appears from these extracts, there is no evidence of it whatever. The Joint-Magistrate apparently considers himself justified in finding the criminal intent because the stick was thick, the dog the smallest of the five, and the prisoner had denied throughout that he killed the dog. The Joint-Magistrate may or may not be right in thinking it clear the accused killed the dog. We have assumed that he is right, though we are bound to say that we think it very doubtful. But if he was right, the fact that the prisoner denied that he caused the dogs death, and did not put forward the defence which was an answer to the charge if he admitted causing the death, is no reason why the Joint-Magistrate should find as a fact that the blow was struck with criminal intent. If the evidence does not with reasonable certainty prove the necessary *intent*, the Joint-Magistrate had no right to assume it, whatever may have been the defence raised before him by the accused.

As we have already said, the evidence in the present case does not with reasonable certainty prove any criminal intent. On the contrary we think it conclusively proves that there was no criminal intent, and consequently that no offence under the Penal Code was committed. The conviction and sentence are reversed, and judgment of acquittal must be recorded.

The prosecution is one which ought never to have been instituted; and if instituted the complaint ought to have been dismissed by the Joint-Magistrate at once.

The Sessions Judge seems to us to have showed but little appreciation of the true nature of this case, as is shown by the objectless discussions upon which he enters. It is most unfortunate when he found he was unable to release the prisoner on bail, he should not have called the High Court's attention to the matter, in order that this court might exercise its powers of releasing him under Section 297). The Judge having neglected to indicate that the case was one of special inquiry, it has only now come before us in ordinary rotation, when probably it is too late to save the accused from the imprisonment to which he has in our opinion been very improperly sentenced."

This is a peculiar case. The District Magistrate instead of punishing his servant for taking the dogs loose, allowed a prosecution to be instituted against the boy, who sought to rescue the goat attacked by his dogs. The latter was impelled by a most generous motive, and the Joint-Magistrate instead of appreciating it sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. An application for bail was made to the Sessions Judge, who instead of reporting to the High Court at once that he had no power to grant it, allowed time to pass away, and though the High Court has quashed the proceedings of the Joint-Magistrate the poor boy in the meantime served out his term of imprisonment. Now, we ask again that when Mofussil Magistrates are thus apt to abuse their discretion, are they fit to exercise summary powers? How can the liberty of the subject be safe in the hands of Magistrates who are thus liable to transgress law, common sense and humanity? We are tired of repeating that the time has not arrived for vesting the Magistrates in the Mofussil with summary powers to deal with the liberty of the people. The cases of wrong and injustice, which are increasing rapidly, loudly call for redress, and we hope that Mr. Hobhouse will not lay down his portfolio without amending the law in this respect.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S NOTES ON INDIA.

MR. GRANT DUFF made a four months' tour through India, and has published his "Notes." These "Notes" are of a discursive character, and shew that their author heartily enjoyed his tour. A cynic though Mr. Grant Duff be, he is constrained to admire much that he saw. In Ahmedabad he saw the mosque of Shah Alum, and says: "The buildings connected with this mosque are very extensive, and most beautiful. They are doubtless, more or less *en decadence*, but there is nothing to compare with the grimy ruin of the mosques at Cairo, which, to my thinking, can never, at their best, have been worthy of comparison with these." At Surat he was engarlanded, and he says: "How I wish we could send home some of the garlands, especially those which are made of jasmine and roses. Some people think the scent of the former (a larger variety than our English one) rather overpowering, but I cannot say that I find it so while the flowers are quite fresh." He left Bombay with this impression: "I leave Bombay with a much stronger impression than I had of its great Asiatic as distinguished from merely Indian importance. It is, and will be, more and more to all this part of the world what Ephesus or Alexandria were to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean in the days of the Roman Empire." It would seem that he was not much pleased with Lucknow. He observes: "There is little very good in the way of architecture. The best buildings are two royal tombs, and the Imambarra, a huge edifice in the fort, which is now converted into a depot for ordnance. Other things, such as the Great Mosque, look imposing at a distance, but are seen, when one gets near, to be poor and tawdry." But he adds: "I know scarcely any city of the second order which can vie with the capital of Oudh in the beauty of its parks. Stockholm and Copenhagen no doubt surpass it; but I do not remember any other place of the same size which does." At Agra the chief objects of interest, he says, are the Fort, Sikundra, the tomb of Itmad-ood-Dowlah, and the Taj. "Our first view of the fort was a very striking one. We saw it in the early morning, ere yet the mist had cleared away, over a foreground of waste interspersed with Mahometan tombs. The beautiful outlines of what we afterwards learned to call the Pearl Mosque seemed really built up of pearl, and stood out clear and distinct, while the two ends of the huge pile over which it rises faded away in the darkness. Later, we went carefully over the whole of this Indian Windsor, under the best guidance which Agra affords. The fort was the work of Akbar, one of the few really great men of native Indian history. It is a mass of dark red sandstone, battlemented, and strong enough in its day, though now of little military importance. On this noble foundation Akbar's successors reared many lovely buildings, almost all of white marble. Pre-eminent in beauty is the Pearl Mosque, I was extremely pleased with the Jasmine Bower, the apartment, that is, of the favourite Sultana, in which everything has been done that grace of form, combined with inlaid and polished marble, can do for the cage of a pet bird." Regarding the Taj he says: "Nothing that has been written does the Taj any sort of justice, and we may wait another 250 years for a worthy description, unless some one can persuade Mr. Ruskin to come hither and write of it as he has written of the Campanile at Florence. Men who can really tell of such things as they deserve come only at long intervals. A grand gateway, that would itself be an object of first-rate importance in most great cities, leads into a garden, which is, even in December, supremely lovely—perhaps a quarter of a mile in length by the same in breadth. A long avenue of cypresses, separated by a line of fountains, which only play on great occasions, leads the eye to the foot of the building, which rises from a vast platform of red sandstone. One passes up along the fountains, while the green parrots, perched on the tops of the masses of foliage behind the cypresses, scream to each other, and flash hither and thither in the sun. Arrived at the platform, you see that the Jumna is flowing beneath, and that either side of the platform is bounded by a most beautiful mosque—the one for use, the other, as being improperly placed with reference to Mecca, merely to satisfy the eye. On this first platform stands another of white marble, with a minaret of the same material at each corner, and out of this, more in colour like a snow-peak than anything else I ever beheld, but of the most exquisite finish and symmetry springs up the wondrous edifice itself. The queen and her husband are buried, as Akbar is, in a vault below. It is only their monuments that are above ground. These, as well as the screen surrounding them, are, like everything else about the place, in perfect taste, and, like most things about it, in admirable preservation. The usual adornments of Agra are the adornments here—inlaid and perforated marbles; and here they reach the highest point of perfection which they have reached in India.

The last time we were at the Taj the interior was illuminated by Bengal lights, so that we could see all the texts from the Koran, in the exquisite Arabic characters, which are inlaid over it." Of Futtehpore Sikri he says: "Everywhere, at Futtehpore Sikri, hardly less in the mosque than elsewhere, does one see the influence of Hindu art. There are some enchanting little bits of domestic architecture at Futtehpore Sikri The house of Beerbul, the house of the Constantinopolitan princess and others, ought to be quite as famous as the Ca d'Oro, and will be when their *vates sacer* appears." He thus speaks of the ruins of olden days: "If I could have had you with me by the Asoka pillar, in Ferozabad, one of the thirteen ruined cities of which I spoke—have showed you the wide field of desolation in which it lies, and the three vultures who sat a bowshot off, enjoying the congenial spectacle—if I could have wandered with you over the gigantic remains of Purana Killa, or of the still more gigantic Toghluckabad (mightiest, perhaps, of all the astounding creations of imperial caprice in this land of marvels), description would have been superfluous. To those who have not done so I fear such description as I could give would be of no avail. I know, at least, how awfully indigestible I found Mr. Beglar's and even General Cunningham's pages, when I had occasion to look through them last autumn." We have not space for more extracts. We will however conclude with a few touches about Calcutta. "Early on the morning of the 28th January," he wrote, "exactly two months after my arrival in India, I saw for the first time that famous Council-room in which so much business that has at a later stage passed through my hands has been discussed by so many persons with whom I have in various ways been brought into contact. The picture of Hastings, which appropriately dominates it, gives, to my thinking, much more of the character of the man than that at the India Office—the face well reflecting the motto on the frame, "Mens æqua in arduis." On the 29th, I went to see the great bridge over the Hooghly opened to allow ships to pass. My companion was Mr. Tisza, one of the two Hungarian statesmen of that name, who has broken down in health, and has come out here to recruit. It is a wonderful work, and everything that skill could do seems to have been done to make it permanent; but much danger is to be feared from the cyclones to which Calcutta is subject, and which might well dash two or three drifting ships against it." Of Barrackpore he says: "It is a charming, quiet spot, with an odd look of Kew Gardens. The house is built close to the river, and commands a most glorious reach of it. Right opposite is Serampore, of missionary fame, a pretty place which jute-mills are beginning to invade." He thus notices his visit to the house of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen: "I went at night to a large gathering at the house of Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen, so well known in England, where I was introduced to a great many native gentlemen, whose acquaintance I was glad to make." He makes the following mention of the entertainment given in his honor by Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore: "We returned from Barrackpore on Monday, and I attended, after dinner, a most interesting Bengalee theatrical performance at the house of a native gentleman. The Viceroy was present, and everything was done by our host to make the evening agreeable to him and to his other guests." *En passant* he notices some Indian publications, among which he makes the following allusion to Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosha's book on Durga Puja: "I have been reading two books on the Durga Puja, the chief national festival of the Hindus of Bengal. Here is a portion—not an exceptional portion—of the liturgy used by many millions of our fellow-subjects upon that occasion." Then follows an extract, and he remarks: "The author of the two books, who has most learnedly annotated the liturgy from which the above extract is taken, and has written an admirable essay on the origin of the festival, is a reader of Professor Max Muller's books, and a B.A." We will notice in a future issue the chapter on his political thoughts about India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor returned to Calcutta yesterday. He reached Howrah at day-break by special train from Sahebgunge, and was received by the Commissioner of Police. It is not known how long His Honor will stay in Calcutta.

CHITTAGONG is anxiously expecting the Lieutenant Governor. A letter from that station received yesterday mentions a rumour to the effect that His Honor has already ordered the transfer of Mr. Kirkwood and his degradation to the rank of a Joint. We do not, however, believe this rumour, for if His Honor had already passed orders, it was not likely that he would have taken the trouble to visit the station.

WE HEAR that Sir William Herschell goes to the Chittagong Division as Officiating Commissioner and that either Mr. Weekes or Mr. Pellew, the latter of whom is shortly expected to return, will succeed him in the Magistracy of Hooghly.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest telegram about the Turkish War:

Bombay July 15.—A most influential deputation of 40 members representing 571 gentlemen, waited this afternoon at the official residence of the Foreign Secretary of State, for the purpose of urging the neutrality of England in case of a general war. Replying to their address Lord Derby said he concurred in its object. Her Majesty's Government had refused to accept the Berlin memorandum, because any compromise was infeasible and unacceptable by both the Porte and the insurgents. The fleet now in Besica Bay was not there to take the initiative, but because England and the Embassies of all countries were wishing to be armed to prevent the massacre of their subjects. A general war was most improbable, France and Italy not intending it. Germany and her people had no direct interest in war. England wont go to War. The position of Austria was peculiar, but her own self-interests dictate peace. A powerful party in Russia desires that the Slavonian Empire should be under Russian guidance and influence, but that party was not in power. The Czar was a sincere lover of peace. The State of the Russian finances and the extent of her recent conqueste in Asia, were also reasons for Russia not wishing war. His Lordship confirmed the Reichstadt telegram as to the policy of non-intervention to be followed by Russia and Austria, and added that nothing would be done without the concert of the great powers. England was striving to restrain the conflict within the present limits. He would impress that view on others, and had no doubt of success. He only desired fair play, but could not help the decay of Turkey. England has guaranteed against murder, but not against suicide and sudden death. Mediation will be offered if opportunity offers, which may be at hand shortly.

WITH reference to the question, which was raised in these columns, and which has been put to us by several gentlemen as to whether it is necessary for a person qualified to be elected under the new Municipal Act of Calcutta to declare that he is a candidate, as he is required to do in the form of application circulated, we are glad to have the authority of the Secretary of the Corporation for stating that the interpretation of the law given by us is in the opinion of the Chairman "quite correct." Mr. Turnbull writes:

"To enable a person to vote or to be elected it is merely necessary that his name be registered under Section 18 as a person qualified to vote or to be elected.

The form of application objected to by you was merely proposed by the Chairman for the convenience of rate-payers, but any person may apply in any other form they please.

It will greatly assist the voters to know the persons qualified to be elected, who are prepared to accept office, and consequently the Chairman suggested that this information should be given, but if the heading of the concluding column is not approved of, any person is at liberty to substitute any other wording."

ON SATURDAY last the Hurrish Chunder Mookerjea Library was inaugurated in premises no. 18 British Indian Street occupied by the British Indian Association. Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. could not preside owing to indisposition, and Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur therefore took the chair in his absence, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra made a statement on behalf of the Trustees, whose names we give below: Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I., Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur, Babu Rajendralala Mitra L.L.D, Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara, and Babu Dwarkanath Mullick. Babu Rajendralala Mitra gave a history of the fund, and said that it had been originally intended to erect a building, and that a site had been given for it by the late Babu Kaliprossuno Sing, but the fund was not sufficient for the building, while there was no prospect of obtaining additional subscriptions for the establishment of the library or for its maintenance. Accordingly the idea of a separate building was given up, and the site was not taken. The Memorial Committee then joined the British Indian Association in purchasing premises no. 18 British Indian Street, by contributing Rs. 10,000, on condition that the Association should give the lower hall with two side-rooms for the accommodation of the Hurrish Library, that it should keep it in repairs, and provide the establishment for the Library, and that should the Association be at any time dissolved and no institution be established in its stead with a like object within a year, the Trustees of the Hurrish Library should take possession of the whole house. Babu Rajendralala next glanced at the Libraries of Calcutta; he said that the Botanical Gardens had a library, which was intended for the students of Botany, the Indian Museum had one, which was not open to the public, and the Asiatic Society had one, which was used by the subscribers, the Metcalf Library was the only circulating Library in the town but its chief staple was novels. There was no Library for the student of Indian politics, and the Hurrish Library was intended to supply that want. The Library rooms would also be open to public meetings and literary and scientific *soirees* and *conversaziones*. The speaker concluded by calling upon the Chairman to declare the Library open, which he did. The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chair.

WE ARE requested to announce the following donations and monthly contributions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Donation. Rs.	*Monthly* Rs.
Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, M. A. B. L. Opterparah	300	0
„ Jogendra Chundra Mookerjee, Road Cess Overseer, Baraset	50	2
„ Peary Lal Sen, Assistant Surgeon	50	2
„ Purna Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Baraset	0	2
„ Kristo Kissur Banerjee, Sub Inspector of Schools	0	1
„ Gouri Sunker Ghosal, Sub-Inspector of Schools	0	1
„ Behary Lal Mookerjee, Pleader Judge's Court, 24-Pergunnahs	0	1

WE ARE informed that Dr. Smith proposes to submit a rule to the Faculty of Medicine requiring failed candidates at the L.M.S. Examination of the University to pass in those branches only, in which they may have been plucked. This is a sensible move, and we hope the Senate will adopt it. The students of the Medical College are loud in their grateful acknowledgements of the kindliness of feeling and personal sympathy, which Dr. Smith, the new Principal of the College, is evincing in their welfare.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA takes an unreasonable view of the Mahesh Car question. Our contemporary says that the district authorities in prohibiting the dragging of the Car were not actuated "by any desire to trample on the Hindu religion or even on the most foolish of its pageants." He, however, forgets that we have nothing to do with the motives or intentions of a public officer; we ought to judge him by his public acts, and if these acts tend to the injury of any man or society we consider it our duty to denounce such an officer. We see that the arbitrary acts of the Magistrates of Serampore and Hooghly led to the suppression of the Car, and are we wrong in saying that the religious feelings of the people have been "trampled upon," consciously or unconsciously we care not to enquire. Our contemporary sees nothing in the conduct of the Magistrates deserving of blame, but at the same time he admits that to natives "it may appear that the magistrates were arbitrary and unreasonable, that they desired unnecessary and troublesome precautions to be taken, and they rode the high horse of authority when a little more complaisance would have enabled them to compass their end without difficulty and without vexing and disappointing the people." But, he adds, "all this our

native friends might have urged, and if we could not have admitted the justice of their complaint, we could at least have understood that their feelings were not unnatural, and we would have been ready to consider whether softer words and kindlier treatment on the part of the magistrates might not have been more effectual than the somewhat cold, if not haughty, attitude which they are said to have assumed." Now, what has been our contention? It is this that the self-willed action of the Magistrates interposed obstructions in the way of the owner of the Car, which resulted in the non-observance of the religious ceremony, which was for the first time suppressed within the last hundred years and a quarter of British rule in India, notwithstanding the plain and liberal orders of the head of the Government. The Magistrates might have acted from the best of motives, but such has been the result of their action, and the masses need no prompting of the "leaders of native opinion" to understand and feel the practical significance of that obdurate action. Our contemporary was misled in raising a false issue week before last by saying that this was the first time that the Magistrates were required by Government to throw on the owner of the Car the responsibility of making necessary arrangements for its dragging, but we quoted official correspondence shewing that last year the same obligation had been imposed by Government upon the Hooghly Magistrate, that the latter had therefore called upon the owner of the Car to make the "mechanical arrangements for the pulling of the Car," that this year the owner had intimated that he would make the same arrangements, which had proved satisfactory and efficacious, and that if the present District Magistrate did not approve of them, why did he not say precisely what he wanted? Our contemporary does not deny any of our facts; he, however, now avers that the last year's orders were given by the District Superintendent of Police and not by the District Magistrate. In this again he is mistaken. The District Superintendent of Police acted under the orders of the District Magistrate, and the rules issued by him were approved by the latter, as the papers before us shew. We cannot understand why Sir William Herschell refused to follow the rules laid down by his predecessor, though we can well believe from what we know of him that he had no desire "trample upon the religion of the people," but his zeal got the better of his discretion, and his action was throughout most unfortunate. The *Friend* says that "if the owner of the Car had been actuated by a simple desire to perform a religious ceremony, and by no desire at all to thwart the wishes of the Magistrates, he might by showing a more compliant spirit have carried out his intentions unmolested." But what were the "wishes of the Magistrate?"—as we have said over and over again he would not state clearly what he wanted. He only suggested some points in his first order, and the owner stated at once that he would comply with all the requirements which were practicable. Wherein did he shew any "defiance of the Magistrates?" In all his communications he was most respectful and submissive, and when he failed in his supplications with the local authorities, he appealed to the Lieutenant Governor at Darjeeling. Did this imply "unwise resistance to authority?" Our contemporary thus concludes: "It is of the utmost importance that Government "should carefully inquire into the whole matter, "and that it should be made perfectly clear who "is to blame, and in what degree, for the stoppage. "The Government is bound to speak out distinctly "and fully justify its servants if it can, and if not "sternly condemn them. We have no wish to "shield the authorities at Hooghly and Serampore "and we do not believe that they shrink from the "fullest enquiry into their action. If they have "exceeded their authority or even used their au"thority injudiciously, let Sir Richard Temple say "so unflinchingly. If on the other hand the blame, "as we believe, lies wholly or chiefly with the "owner of the Car let that be emphatically stated. "The judgment of the Government must be dis"tinctly made public. And when that has been "done, it will still remain for our Native contem"poraries to undo the mischief which Government "cannot undo, and disabuse the minds of the people of all misconception of the spirit of Govern"ment." We entirely agree. The Government ought to make a sifting enquiry into the matter. But we hope both parties will be heard. We hear that the Magistrates have already submitted their reports to the Commissioner and that the Commissioner supports them. Now, in common fairness the reports of the Magistrates and Commissioner ought to be forwarded to the owner of the Car for such explanation as he may have to offer. But we would go further. It cannot be denied that deep discontent prevails among the Hindu community in consequence of the arbitrary action of the district authorities of Hooghly in this matter, and the best way to allay this discontent is to hold a public enquiry into it. Let a Commission be appointed, and let all parties be examined, and the real truth will be elicited. The Government cannot then be hoodwinked by official smartness, while the people will feel that the Government is determined to do justice to them. As for the native papers misconstruing the "spirit of the Government," our contemporary does them grave injustice if he thinks that they are guilty of such an offence. We for one have distinctly stated that the Government took a fair, dispassionate and liberal view of the whole question, and expressed our deep regret that the orders of Government were set at naught by a subordinate officer. The ignorant masses, however, see the Government embodied in the local officer.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has started the project of a Floating Hospital for the Port of Calcutta. It is intended for sailors frequenting this Port. We do not see that native boatmen will be accommodated in this hospital.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proposes a Canal for Navigation between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal. In a minute, which he has recorded on this subject, His Honor says that although some portion of the traffic is taken off by the Eastern Bengal Railway, still the greater portion follows the water highways, notwithstanding that these natural highways are so tortuous as to be lengthened out to an excessive distance. It is calculated that a laden boat plying between Eastern Bengal travels some 200 to 300 miles more than it would travel if there were anything like a straight route by water. His Honor is in favour of proposing a canal from a point at or near Madareepore in the south of the Furreedpore district, situated on a branch of the lower Megna river. Col. Haig proposes a canal from somewhere near Goalando to Calcutta, and Mr. Bradford Leslie a canal from somewhere near the mouth of the Megna river to Calcutta. The line proposed by the Lieutenant Governor has already been surveyed between Calcutta and Khoolnea. His Honor has directed that the survey be carried on from Khoolnea to Madareepore and from Madareepore to Khoolneah as soon as the season shall permit. We think that a rough estimate of the cost of the project should have been first framed before the survey had been undertaken. If the cost should prove beyond the means of the local Government, the preliminary expenses of survey would be so much money thrown away.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains an interesting Resolution of Government on the Report of the Royal Botanical Gardens for the year ending 31st March 1876. It appears that neither the Madagascar rubber-vine, nor the *Hevea Braziliensis*, can be grown for commercial purposes in Bengal. The attempt to grow vanilla appears to have failed in consequence of the plants being overshaded. Dr. King expresses his opinion that vanilla can never become a staple product of Bengal; but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the experiment to be renewed for at least another season. Mahogany seedlings are said to have been in great demand, and Dr. King states that the difficulty in extending Mahogany planting in Bengal lies solely in the scarcity of seed, which he purposes to supply by special arrangement from Honduras and Jamaica. But the Lieutenant Governor does not consider that Indian Mahogany can compete with the West India timber. There is a proposal to untilize bamboo shoots for the manufacture of paper stock. The fibre of the baobab trees, it is proposed, will be tried for manufacture into paper.

THE REPORT on the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs for 1875 shews an increased mortality in the hospitals with the exception of the Mayo Hospital. We give below the figures:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
1. Medical College Hospital ...	134·20	108·3	109·2
2. General Hospital	65·24	49·5	41·4
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensary ...	117·14	137·4	51·8
4. Campbell Hospital	280·77	251·6	288·7
5. Municipal Police Hospital	22·56	24·7	21·6
6. North Suburban Hospital	217·60	174·4	193·5
7. Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary	.....	....	66·
8. Alipore Dispensary	319·32	276·9	234·8
9. Aratoon Apcar Dispensary	.....	.....	.....
10. Howrah General Hospital.....	154·56	163·8	172·3

The number of cholera cases treated in the hospitals was last year greater than in any of the five preceding years, and, with the exception of 1873, the death-rate was greater than in any year since 1868. The total number of admissions for this disease was 787 against an average of 493 during the five preceding years, and of these 405 died, giving a death-rate of 515 per mile. The highest death-rate occured in the Presidency General Hospital, where no less than 50 Europeans, out of 75 treated, or over 66 per cent. succumbed to the disease. The death-rate at the Medical College Hospital was considerably higher than in either of the previous years, owing chiefly, according to Dr. Chevers' not quite disinterested testimony, to the exclusion of incurable patients from the Sealdah Hospital during a part of the year. Even if this fact made a difference, surely a part of a year could not be held to answer for the whole year. The Mayo Hospital shews the most favorable results. The patients increased from 155,611 in 1875 to 193,759 in 1875, while the rate of mortality fell from 137·4 in 1874 to 117·14 in 1875. These figures have fulfilled the expectations of those, who advocated the removal of the Hospital to the river-side. The increased benefits thus deserved by the sick poor of Calcutta from the Mayo Hospital are mainly due to the exertions of Dr. Macnamara.

WE HAVE received the annual report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association. In the previous year the total number of Branch Societies was 62 with a constituency of 6242. Last year there were 75 Branch Societies with a membership of 8217. The highest number returned by any one regiment was 455 members in the 14th Regiment. The 65th has never had less then 301 during the year, and has paid away in gratuities, to time-expired men, members of the Society, Rs. 522. The Societies are distributed in the following manner throughout the Army. In the Artillery there are 52 Societies. In the Cavalry only one Regimental Society; several of the members of the Garrison Societies at Umballa and Lucknow belong to the 11th and 13th Hussars. In the Infantry there are 38 Societies, and 14 Garrison Societies, making a total of 73 Branch Societies. In the Bengal Presidency there are 52 Societies, in Bombay 15, and in Madras 6.

Teeto tallers in the Bengal Army,	...	...	5,717
Do Bombay do.	...	..	2,061
Do Madras do.	...	...	440
Total,		...	8,218

The Rev. Mr. Gregson, the Secretary and Treasurer, is working quietly but effectively. We wish his efforts every success.

DR. PAYNE has recorded an interesting memorandum on the mortuary returns of Calcutta for May. He bases his remarks upon the figures of the Census taken in the three years 1866, 1872, and 1876. The last Census shews a decrese in the male population by about 20,000 persons, and Dr. Payne accounts for it by the following circumstances. He says, "the conversion of dwelling-houses into offices the replacement of lanes and bustees by broad streets and squares, are the means by which resident city populations are thinned out from the centres and driven to suburbs, so that a night census will afford decreasing numbers, although during the working day, the large assemblies in office buildings would probably give very different results." We do not quite go with Dr. Payne

in his arguments. The rush for converting dwelling houses into public offices was at the time of the share mania in 1867-68, but the tendency of late has been to give up large buildings for private offices. As for squares and streets driving out the population, only one square has been opened, we mean Beadon Square, and it had been opened before the Census of 1872 was taken. The same remarks apply to Beadon Street. Only one new street has been opened since the Census of 1872, which is Grey Street. But if new streets lead to the breaking up of old nests, they also invite new dwellers. Our own impression is that the pressure of municipal taxation and the working of the conservancy law have driven some portion of the population to the suburbs. The report on the Hackney Coach Act shews that a good number of men owning hackney carriages have removed to the suburbs.

STAMBOUL was lately converted into a Shamble. The Paris Correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following horrible list of murders in Turkey. He writes:

"The *Courrier Francais* affirms that the series of assassinations was begun by the strangulation of the late Sultan's chief eunuch and the drowning of thirty women, were thrown into the Bosphorus, in the old fashioned manner. On the 2nd instant, the death, by poison, of Abdul Aziz was decided upon at a Ministerial Council held at the Dolma Bagttcha palace. A Kaimakan, or messenger, was sent to Tcheragan, to transmit to the jailor of the deposed sovereign the will of his nephew and successor concerning him. *Lalvat* sweetmeats were prepared for the ex-Sultan, and offered him. He refused to take them, on the pretex that the Sultanamotuer had not tasted them. In the evening, she being present, they were again served. The dowager swallowed some. Abdul Aziz then ate, but in moderation, of the toxic stuff. The poison was not strong enough to produce at once its deadly effects. Later in the evening, when it began to work, imperial prisoner writhed in agony, burst out into reproaches aginst those who had him in charge. His mother, also ill, but able to move about, administered a soothing potion. On seeing this, the eunuchs took council with a gang of Circassian slaves, to whom they promised jewels and money if they would help them. These pearls of the harem entered the room where the Sultan was lying, and, when he had fallen into a lethargic sleep, poured a phial of poison down his throat. When they issued from the chamber, to announce that their master was no more, they were sent to rejoin the other thirty concubines in the Bosphorus. The moment the Sultan's death was known, his son and mother were separated by force and despatched with prussic acid. The Kaimakan, or messenger, who brought back to the Dolma Bagttcha the tidings of these murders, has been got hold of by General Ignatieff the Russian Ambassador. He reports, we are told, that when he informed the Ministers of what had happened, the, expressed satisfaction. Next morning, the Sultan Murad caused the death of his uncle to be proclaimed. On the morning of the 3rd instant, the council was still undecided as to the version which should be given of the alleged suicide. It was suggested to throw the body from the window of a room, to which the imprisoned Sultan had access, on the first floor. A Pacha, with more surgical knowledge than his colleagues objected to this mode of disposing of the corps. The bruises which a fall after death would cause, he showed, would be different from those produced by a *bona fide* jump from a window into a paved court. He anticipated a *post mortem* examination, and advised the other Ministers not to do any thing which would place the doctors under the painful necessity of reporting that the Sultan had not committed suicide. Simon Bey had been a jewish chicken butcher at a remote period of his chequered career. He thought the best manner of turning the difficulty would be to rip open the Sultan's arteries, and deluge him with blood. This does not dovetail with the certificate signed by the 19 physicians, which states that the body was ex-sanguin. Since I began to write this letter, a report has reached Paris of the further murder of the younger children of Abdul Aziz, and the drowning of three concubines of his harem, who were *enceinte*.

Oh! what a horrible tale!

REVIEW.

The Vedarthayatnu, or an attempt to interpret the Vedas. A Marhathi and an English translation of the Rig Veda, with the original Samhita and Pada Texts in Sanskrit. Nos. 1, 2, 3. *Bombay* 1876.

TO THE German orientalists is due the credit of originating a new era in the study of the Vedas. Before their time the subject was only nibbled at in a shy, half-hearted way, which only served to thicken the gloom which ages of neglect and Moslem oppression had cast upon it. There was a vague, undefined impression that the language of the Vedas was unintelligible, and that their subject was too recondite and abstruse to admit of any thing like a thorough understanding; and none dared to face the difficulties, much less to attempt to surmount them. MSS. were also scarce, and, in Bengal, there were no teachers available. Dr. Carey was the first to collect some MSS, partly for the late College of Fort William, and partly for his own use; but he does not appear to have utilized them in any way. His collaborateur, Ward, who worked most assiduously in compiling a complete history of the Hindu religion, left the Vedas quite untouched. Colebrook was more venturesome, and his essay on the Vedas is a noble monument of his learning and research; but he did not attempt any interpretation. Professor Rosen was the first to undertake a translation of the Rig Veda Sanhita; but his untimely death put a stop to his work, and a Latin version of only two chapters was all he could publish. The late Dr. Roer next took up the task, but his English translation also stopped at the end of the first two chapters of the first book. At about that time the said two chapters were also rendered into Bengali and published in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*; but they failed to excite the curiosity of our countrymen. The late Dr. H. H Wilson next came to the field, and, with his consummate learning, thorough scholarship, and unwearing industry, carried through the press three volumes of an English version, comprising about one-half of the work. The fourth volume was in the press when he closed his brilliant literary career. M. Deslongchamp followed him with a French version; but we have not yet seen the concluding volume of it. Professor Max Mullar's *traduction raisonne* is also hanging fire at the first volume. Thus a complete translation of the most ancient literary monument of the Aryan race—older than the oldest book of the Old Testament—yet remains a sealed book to the public. Much has, however, been done to facilitate the study of the Vedas. Max Muller's magnificent edition of the Rig Sanhita is now complete, and it is of itself a mine of information on the subject. If we add to it the Sama Veda of Stevenson, the White Yajus of Weber, the Black Yajus and the Gopatha Brahmana of our countryman Rajendralala Mitra, the Atharva Sanhita of Roth and Whitney, the Nirukta of Yaska edited by Roth, the different Kalpa Sutras published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the various essays and dissertations published principally by the German savants, we have at our disposal complete critical apparatus for a correct understanding of the ancient literature of our country, and we earnestly hope they will be thoroughly utilized by a competent scholar, calculated as his labours will be to throw quite a flood of new light on the primitive history of India. It is therefore with real pleasure that we welcome the 'Attempt' of our Bombay friends to bring out a complete translation of the Rig Veda Sanhita, which, when completed, will supply a long felt desideratum, and redound to the credit of the enterprising translator and publisher. The plan adopted is, however, an ambitious one, and it will require many years' steady labour before it can be successfully carried out. The editor proposes to give the Sanhita Text, the Pada Text, a brief Sanskrit gloss, a Marhathi version with notes, and an English translation. Of these the Pada Text is redundant in a popular book, and is after all barely a reproduction of Max Muller's edition of the same work, which is easily and cheaply accessible to all who take an interest in it. The Marhathi version cannot be welcome to any body outside the Bombay Presidency, and in so far the work will have a local character. But translation into English,—the growing *lingua franca* of all India—will recommend the work to Indians every-where. In it we are glad to notice the editor has very judiciously followed the commentary of Sayana, and not the eclectic school of the Germans. The object is to interpret an Indian work in the way which would best convey an idea of what the Hindus understand by it; and the editor will therefore do well to stick as closely as possible to his guide. Every departure from it will be a source of misunderstanding, and lead him to bogs and quagmires from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. We wish to urge this advice the more earnestly on the editor, as from the few pages we have read of his book we think he has not been so careful as we could wish. Taking for instance the first verse Dr. Roer renders it—"I praise Agni, the household priest, the divine offerer of the sacrifice, the inviter who keeps all treasures."

According to Wilson it runs thus: "I glorify Agni, the high priest of sacrifice, the divine, the ministrant, who presents the oblations (to the gods), and is the possessor of great wealth."

But in the book under notice we have it in this form:

"I praise Agni, the representative the resplendent priest of the sacrifice, the invoker (of the gods), the best giver of wealth."

Of these the closest to the original is the first. Every word in it is a counterpart of an epithet in the text. The same cannot be said of the other two. The last epithet in the last version is particularly objectionable, as it is quite misleading. The word in the text is *ratna dhatamam*, which Sayana correctly explains by *ratnanam dharayitaram, poshayitaram va*, the holder or protector of jewels or wealth The word *dhatamam* from *dhatri* may mean a mine, but it cannot under any circumstance mean a 'giver,' and the translation "the best giver of wealth," is positively incorrect. Other instances like this may be easily cited, and in great numbers; but we shall refrain from quoting them. We wish the undertaking every success, and would be sorry to check its progress in any way by adverse criticism. The single instance we have cited will, we trust, suffice to put the translator on his guard, and prevent its repetition. Of the two styles of translation, the free and the literal, the latter commends itself in all cases where the desire is the most earnest to know the exact turn of the author's mind how he felt, how he thought, and how he expressed has ideas. In relation to a work of the antiquity of the Rig Veda it is of paramount importance; no considerations for the graces of style, the requirements of idiom, or the display of elegance should ever be allowed to stand in its way.

Correspondence.

MAURITIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Port Louis, Mauritius 10th June 1876.

A few days since I forwarded to you some of the local journals containing the correspondence exchanged between Mr. V. Rajaruthnum and the Governor with respect to His Excellency's determination to exclude Indian gentlemen from Government House balls in this Colony, for the frivolous reason that Indian ladies could not be invited.

Although Mr. Rajaruthnum had reason to be discontented with the course adopted by His Excellency towards natives of India, he naturally, as a loyal British subject, presented himself at the Levee held on the 24th ultimo in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, when His Excellency conferred a flattering mark of distinction on him by stepping forward and saying, "Mr. Rajaruthnum, I am very glad to see you here." You will also find a full account of this in one of the journals I have sent you.

It is needless to say that this firm attitude on the part of Mr. Rajaruthnum in vindication of the just rights and claims of his fellow-countrymen has caused him to incur abuse and vituperation from the *Commercial Gazette* and the *Cerneen*, the planters' organs, whose present policy is to bespatter with praise every act of the present Governor. In proof of this, I enclose you herewith a letter puolished in the *Commercial Gazette* of the 3rd instant, as also a translation of an article which appeared in the *Cerneen* of yesterday. Mr. Rajaruthnum has of course considered it beneath him to reply to such attacks.

I also forward you the *Commercial Gazette* of to-day, and you will perceive from it the insolent and contemptuous manner in which Mr. Rajaruthnum is now treated by this journal. In strong contradiction of the above are the remarks made by the *Commercial Gazette* with respect to Mr. Rajaruthnum in its issue of the 31st October 1867, which are as follows:—

"The following letter is from a gentleman, native of Madras (but at present in this Colony) who has taken a leading part in public matters—there for some years, and who by his talent and able advocacy of the interests of his fellow-countrymen has gained well deserved esteem."

Again in its issue of 25th March 1868, the *Commercial* says, "we may inform our readers that our correspondent "a Madras Hindu" is no ordinary personage, but one who in point of intelligence and character will bear favorable comparison with most Europeans."

Also, in March 1869, the *Commercial* said thus: "The letter we publish below merits particular attention as it is written by a native of India well educated, having thorough knowledge of the character and customs of his countrymen and anxious for their welfare."

And on the 19th May 1871, the *Commercial* announced that "V. R. deserves our thanks and our commendation for calling attention to the evil consequences of the consumption of ardent spirits among the Indian population."

As for the invitations to Government House balls given to the members of the general population, a married man is invited with his wife, but many of the husbands who cannot afford to give a new dress to their wives, accept the invitation for themselves, and state that illness or some other reason will prevent Mrs. so and so from accepting the invitation, so that, practically, more than one member of the general population goes to Government House balls without being accompanied by his wife. I therefore leave you to draw your own conclusion as to the justice of the decision arrived at by His Excellency that Indian gentlemen should not be invited to Government balls because their ladies cannot attend. This decision is besides unreasonable on account of other considerations which will easily suggest themselves to you, and which have been mentioned by Mr. Rajaruthnum in his remarks on the correspondence above alluded to.

Those persons who affect to treat Mr. Rajaruthnum with contempt because he is a Native of India appear or pretend to ignore the fact that Mr. B. Colin, who is still alive, who was formerly President of the Tribunal of First Instance in this Colony, and who is the father of Hon'ble G. B. Colin, the present Procureur and Advocate General, has given it under his hand that Mr. Rajaruthnum's uncle, the late Mr. V. Annasamy came to Mauritius with Governor Sir R. Farquhar as a confidential clerk, became possessed of great property here, through the kind protection always extended to him by that Governor, and was the godfather of Mr. J. H. Finniss, the present Receiver of Registration Dues, and of his brother Mr. W. Finniss, Attorney-at-law. Another Indian Mr. Rama Tiroomoudy, also now deceased, was godfather to the Hon'ble G. B. Colin, the Procureur General, and of his brother the late Hon'ble Jules Colin, who at the time of his death was also Procureur General. It is evident therefore that, in former times, the forefathers of these same Creoles who now look down upon and despise Natives of India, admitted them on the contrary to familiar intimacy, and eagerly sought their friendship. It is needless to add that, in other days, while Mr. Annasamy was an estate owner, he was frequently visited by several Governors of the Colony

that he attended Levees, and that he was invited to Government balls, although he was never married.

As an instance of the way in which these planters' journals think it necessary to praise the Governor for every thing he does, I have but to mention this. When the working of Police Force was condemned by the Police Enquiry Commission and by the Royal Commission of Enquiry, the *Commercial Gazette* took its part and said that those enquiries were not impartial. The first annual report of the Inspector General of Police has been recently presented to the Governor and His Excellency in a very detailed minute, has commented unfavorably on the working of the Force. I send you a copy of the *Commercial Gazette* of the 9th instant, and you will perceive from the leading article that, on account of the Governor's minute, the *Commercial Gazette* laments the inefficiency of the Force, and says that it never will be efficient under the administration of the present Inspector General, Colonel O'Brien.

10*th June* 1876.

P. S.—As to that part of the article in the *Cernoen* where it is said that "Let His Excellency make himself acquainted with the journals containing reports of affairs which have recently passed before the Courts of Justice, and he will learn to appreciate the men of this country at their proper value." This evidently refers to Mr. Rajaruthnum having lately been in some pecuniary embarrassment, but this will in no way detract from the value of his representations with respect to political matters in the Colony. If he is not at ease as regards money matters it may be attributed to the following cause, and here I give you an extract from a letter which he addressed the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Royal Commissioners, Messrs. W. E. Frere and V. A. Williamson, while they were at Mauritius, dated Port Louis, 12th September 1873, in connection with the administration of Law in the Courts of this Island :—As representing the heirs of my late uncle, Mr. V. Annasamy, I have several claims to urge against different persons in Mauritius ; but I am so disheartened by what has befallen as to those I have prosecuted at the sacrifice of purse and time, and I am so dissatisfied with the way in which justice is administered in Mauritius, that I prefer leaving these claims in abeyance."

CHITTAGONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

MY DEAR SIR—In publishing Nayan Tara's memorial *Mirror* has taken the time a little too early by the forelock. My intention was to send you a copy of the memorial with my explanatory remarks just about the time it will be sent down to the local authorities for report. Non-compliance with this formality is reckoned as a crime in the code of official red-tapism. But as it is said that Sir Richard is going shortly to descend like a torrent on Chittagong from the height of Darjeeling, perhaps he intends to make matters smooth, and it will therefore not be out of place to publish now some remarks on this memorial which will threw additional light upon it.

Nayan Tara's husband Baboo Greesh Chandra Rai who you rightly remarked was the first zemindar in his days had a mind from some time before his death to adopt this boy who, as you are informed, died at Benaras, a victim of Mr. Kirkwood's caprice, but his mother strongly stood out for a boy of her own selection and who was a relative of hers. This led to a grave misunderstanding in the family. Greesh Baboo's mother in a rage left home for a pilgrimage, and to save appearance he had to accompany her until he died at Badyanath. The relentless mother would not return home but took up her quarters at Banaras, while Nayan Tara, true to her deceased lord's wish, adopted this boy who was in fact the remoter cause of her husband's death Being in full possession of these facts, for they were represented to Mr. Kirkwood by her, though it may not be in so many words, it is for the impartial public to decide whether Mr. Kirkwood was justified in placing this boy under the care of his grandmother. Benaras is not a Sanitarium, and Mr. Kirkwood was distinctly informed that Bengaleetola where the boy's grandmother resides was one of the most unhealthy places in the world, then why under such circumstances was the boy removed there.

The circumstances, even as they appear in official reports of Mr. Kirkwood, are extremely unsatisfactory and shew plainly that Nayan Tara's misgivings which led to so much resistance on her part to the removal of the boy, was not wholly unfounded. On a certain day a letter was received by the guardian of the boy that he was thoroughly recovered and on the following day a telegram brought the news that the boy was dead. It is said after his recovery one day after breakfast he complained of a pain in the stomach which swelled, and within 20 hours resulted in his death. It appears since the removal of the boy to Benaras no arrangement whatever was made for the medical treatment of the child, we challenge Mr. Kirkwood to prove any arrangement entered into by him in black and white. But perhaps he thought a sea voyage under no other shelter than an awning and wintry sky, and the climate of the Bengaleetollah of Benares would make the boy recover as fast as he was *reported* is to have done.

It is I hear now stated by Mr. Kirkwood, on whose authority we don't know, that the services of a native "Kabiraj" was entertained who knew better the native and English systems of treatment. It is said that during the last 20 hours of the child's mysterious ailing, which defied the double system of treatment of this veritable Esculapius, a Government Doctor was called in. Mr. Kirkwood was directed we hear by the Commissioner to ascertain, the name of this doctor; and from him a diognosis of the boy's disease, but both we hear have proved a failure. Grave suspicions are entertained regarding the sudden death of this child and innocent as he was of any offence towards Mr. Kirkwood, his death cries for redress.

I will here correct one or two mistakes into which you have fallen in commenting on Nayan Tara's memorial. This boy was not a ward of the Court of Wards, a circumstance which renders Mr. Kirkwood's interference still more uncalled-for, and unjustifiable and in fact on this ground the restoration of the child was decreed to the mother by the Civil Court.

Though peremptory orders were issued ordering her to abandon all scruples and appear before the Civil Surgeon she did not actually appear before him, but remained several days with closed doors ; in fact on the second occasion of the Civil Surgeon's uncalled-for visit she had we understand to shut the door against him. This, and her appeal to the Board and the Commissioner regarding the frittering away of the income of her estate and the bill of the Civil Surgeon, who without treating her a single day charged two months' attendance upon her were the head and front of her offending, which led to the forcible seizure of the boy and his subsequent packing off to Benaras.

Now as to the treatment by the Civil Surgeon. It was first reported to the Commissioner that the Civil Surgeon attended Nayan Tara for two months. She protested. It was then said that she was treated by a native practitioner in consultation with the Civil Surgeon, though the fact was not known to her. She denied, even having taken any medicine from any native practitioner, and the native practitioner in question we think Baboo Ram Kissen Dutt also reported that he had been once to her house under the Collector but that she would not appear before him nor would take his medicine. Then came the third version of the story that the Civil Surgeon had treated her for a month only and the rest of the time she was under the treatment of the Assistant Surgeon, while the real truth is that she was all along under the treatment of the latter. The Civil Surgeon under Collector's order went only twice to her house, once he had burst in suddenly and on the second occasion he had to return from the entrance, the doors having been shut upon his face.

In conclusion, permit me to inform you, that we are taken quite aback at the news of Sir Richard Temple's intended visit to our unhappy shore. I do not think this visit is judicious. He will I fear be in the hands of the civilians, while the other side of the stories will go unrepresented, for that native is yet to be born in this land of a miserable people who will have the moral courage to speak out against authorities in their very face. If however with an unbiassed mind, His Honor will have the patience to go through the 5 records of the now notorious Teawa cases, and the explanation of Mr. Rattray, after visiting the scene of riot, we make no mention of Lal Chand's case, because the records are already before him and the High Court—if he will look into records of Golok Chandra Chowdhry's cases arising out of his monopoly of rice trade and the record of that singular case in which a non-appealable sentence of a Deputy Magistrate was quashed with an order written on the back of a letter from Messrs. Robertson of Bullock &co's firm, if he will encourage the people to represent to him the oppressions of the late Chowkidaree assessment and the doings of Mr. Kirkwood in connection with the Noabad settlement and Road Cess operations then he will perhaps see enough to make his hairs stand on their end. We also hope he will take adequate notice of the outrage committed at the Bharanusy tea-garden.

Now about the Tenwa cases, will not these unhappy cases of dire oppression attract the attention of Sir Richard Garth. Arrangements are also being made in despair of any redress to publish these papers in a pamphlet form and to lay a copy at the foot of the new Imperial throne &c copies also being presented to Lord Lytton, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Richard Garth. There ought to be a Commission of Enquiry on the affairs of Chittagong.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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6	,, of 1866	... (1886)	...	,,	111	0	*a*	112
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6	,, of 1872	... (1892)	...	,,	113	0	*a*	114

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 12, 1876.

GENERAL. *The 24th June* 1876.—Moulvie Mahomed Azhar, who passed the examination for the higher grade of appointments at the late Native Civil Service Examination, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to the sub-division of Atia, in Mymensingh, *vice* Baboo Gooroo Churn Chuckerbutty, appointed to be Manager General of Wards' Estates in Mymensingh.

The 26th June.1876.— Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Jajepore division of that district.

This cancels the orders of the 12th instant, appointing Baboo Annada Prosad Ghose to the charge of that sub-division.

The 2nd July 1876 —In supersession of the orders of the 27th March last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, Baboo Rojoni Coopar Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment, *vice* Baboo Bipin Behary Mookerjee, now on deputation as Manager of the late Baboo Ram Kishore Acharjee's estate in Mymensingh.

Baboo Mohendra Chunder Mozoomder, Sub-Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Rojoni Coomar Dutt, or until further orders.

Moonshee Azizar Ruhman, who passed the examination for the higher grade of appointments at the late Native Civil Service Examination, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomder, and is posted to Tipperah.

The 3rd July 1876.—The appointments of Messrs. W. H. D'Oyly E. G. Glazier, C. F. Worsley, C. F. Magrath, and J. F. Stevens, made under the orders of the 25th ultimo, and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, will have effect from the date of Mr. W. L. Heeley's death.

The 10th July 1876 —Moulvie Duliluddeen Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th March 1876.

Baboo Rai Charan Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for seven days under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 11th July 1876.—The Hon'ble Ram Sunker Sein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

POLICE.—*The 30th June* 1876.—The following Inspectors of Police are promoted from the Third to the Second Grade:—

Inspector Rameenoo Ghose, of Burdwan.
,, Constantine Benbow, of Backergunge.
,, Thomas Miller,, of Burdwan.

REGISTRATION.—*The 3rd July* 1876.—Baboo Ram Gati Banerjee, Head Clerk of the Registration Office at Berhampore, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar, Selimabad in the district of Burdwan.

The 6th July 1876.—Baboo Brijo Dullabh Singha is appointed to be a Rural Sub-Registrar of Bahirghat, in the district of Dinagepore, *vice* Baboo Troylucko Nath Roy, removed.

The 11th July.1876.—Mr. H. Farrer Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed also to be Sub-Registrar of Cuttack, *vice* Moulvie Abdool Kadir, transferred,

The 24th June 1876.—Moulvie Mahamed Azhar, who has under separate orders of this date, been appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector in Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 2nd July 1876.—Moonshee Azizar Ruhman, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector in Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghosal, L.L., an Additional Moonsif of Jessore, is appointed to be Moonsif of Shazadpore, in Rajshahye, *vice* Baboo Shumbhoo Churn Dey, transferred.

Baboo Krishna Nath Boy, B.L., an Additional Moonsif of Jessore, is appointed to be Moonsif of Furreedpore, *vice* Baboo Nitto Gopal Mullick, deceased.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Additional Moonsif of Dacca, is appointed to be Moonsif of Dacca, *vice* Baboo Ramdullub Das, retired.

Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, B.L., Second Subordinate Judge, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be Second Subordinate Judge of Midnapore.

This cancels the orders of the 24th ultimo, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, appointing Baboo Nobi Chunder Gangooly, Subordinate Judge of Beerbhoom, to be also Second Subordinate Judge, Midnapore.

The 3rd July 1876.—Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 14th December last.

Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, B.L., Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for ten days, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 5th July* 1876.—Baboo Rakhal Chundra Bose B.L., Moonsif of Bhangah, in the district of Furreedpore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 6th July 1876, or from any subsequent date under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 8th July 1876.—Baboo Ram Chundra Dhur, Moonsif of Meherpore, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him on the 13th June 1876.

Advertisements.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The following questions have been put by several persons to the Chairman, and as the replies given may be of use to the public they are published for general information.

Question.	Answer.
1. If a person sleeps beyond the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, but personally works for gain in Calcutta and has an office in town, is he a resident of Calcutta within the meaning of Sections 4 and 7 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, and if otherwise qualified, may he vote for the election of Municipal Commissioners, and may he stand for election as a Municipal Commissioner?	1. The Chairman considers that the term "resident" as used in the Sections quoted should be liberally interpreted, and is therefore of opinion, that as the High Court and Small Cause Court can entertain suits against a person who either dwells or personally works for gain within the limits of their jurisdiction, it is fair to hold, that a person sleeping out of town but paying rates and taxes in town, and daily doing business in town is qualified to vote and to stand for election as a Municipal Commissioner.
2. With reference to the words in Section 8 "who shall have paid on his own behalf and not otherwise" may an Agent or Attorney vote for his principal?	2. A were agent or a person voting under a power of Attorney cannot, in the Chairman's opinion, come under the definition of a person paying on his own behalf but a Trustee under a will or settlement who is solely responsible for the management of a property is entitled to vote as the property is for the time being vested in him.
3. If a Joint undivided Hindoo family of 4 males each holding a 4 annas' share in a property has paid Rs. 100 as rates in the name of the Head of the family, is each member entitled to vote?	3. Yes—each member is entitled to vote as he has paid Rs. 25 on his own behalf through the Head of the family.
4. May a voting paper be signed by an Attorney on behalf of his principal?	4. No—as there is nothing in the act sanctioning the vote by a Proxy or an Attorney. By the Rules published by Government, voting papers may either be sent on the 1st September to the Polling Officer or delivered in person. In the former case, the signature of voter must be attested by a respectable witness, and in the latter case the voter must sign in the presence of the Polling Officer.
5. If a person has paid Rs. 20 as rates in Ward No. 1 and Rs. 10 as rates in Ward No. 12, may he vote in both Wards No. 1 and No. 12.	5. No.—he cannot vote in both Wards No. 1 and 12 but by Section 8 he may vote either in Ward No. 1 or Ward No. 12 or the Ward in which he resides or the Ward in which his place of business is situated.

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